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The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, special Barton-action. Number with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171- to Rs. 324- nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR P. M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 247 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure
"Burma Maru"	A. Kobayashi	1 th Oct.	31st Oct.
"Himalaya Maru"	G. Matsuzaki	8th Nov.	18th Nov.
"Indo Maru"	S. Kametaka	13th Nov.	23rd Nov
"Sumatra Maru"	K. Takahashi	27th Nov.	7th Dec

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Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1922.		
31st October ...	DELHI *	8,097
28th ,, ...	CHINA	7,952
4th November ...	KASHMIR	8,841
11th ,, ...	MANTUA x	10,902
18th ,, ...	MOREA	10,911
25th ,, ...	MALWA	10,941
2nd December ...	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
9th ,, ...	NARKUNDA *	16,227
16th ,, ...	CALEDONIA	7,994
23rd ,, ...	KARMALA x	9,023
30th ,, ...	KHIVA	9,027
1923		
6th January ...	MOLDAVIA *	15,100
13th ,, ...	CHINA	7,952
20th ,, ...	MANTUA	10,902
27th ,, ...	NALDERA *	15,825
3rd February ...	MALWA	10,941
10th ,, ...	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th ,, ...	DONGOLA	8,083
24th ,, ...	MACEDONIA *	11,089

*Through steamers from Australia. Have only limited accomodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from China.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bologne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons.
1922.		
31st October ...	MARGHA	8,258
7th November ...	MALDA	8,944
24th ,, ...	NEVASA	9,071
8th December ...	MATIANA	8,600
22nd ,, ...	MULBERA	9,100
1923		
5th January ...	MASHOBRA	8,324
19th ,, ...	A steamer	— —
2nd February ...	,,	— —
16th ,, ...	,,	— —

SAILINGS TO STRAITS & CHINA.

1922		
About 24th Oct.	SOUDAN	
2nd November.	KASHGAR	
25th ,,	SICILIA	
15th December.	MACEDONIA	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Nellore.
31st ,, 1923	SOUDAN	
12th January.	MOREA	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Kaiyan.
9th February.	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Khyber.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
24th November	NALDERA	15,825
15th December	MACEDONI	11,089
1923.		
12th January.	MOREA	10,911
9th February.	NARKUNDA	16,227

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers	Destination
20th Oct.	VASNA	Basrah via Karachi.
21st ,,	LINGA	Karachi via Coast.
23rd ,,	VITA	Karachi via Coast
24th ,,	BAMORA"	Karachi via Kurrachi.
18th November	KAROA	Natal & South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

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Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Sanuki Maru	T. Nittiel	5,872	12 Oct.	26 Oct.
Awa Maru	J. Saito	6,028	27 Oct.	10 Nov.
Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5,875	21 Nov.	7th Nov.

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S. S. "Jalaputra" ...	8310	October 1922.
S. S. "Jalavijaya" ...	7250	October 1922.
S. S. "Jalatarang" ...	4287	October 1922

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A14627

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LUCKNOW, U. P.

N.B.—Only Europeans and Educated Indians are admitted.
14491

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WARD ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.

MR. WASANJI THAKERSI HALAI, a representative of the (A) Fort Ward, having been declared by the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court to be disqualified for being a councillor, there is a casual vacancy in the office under Section 9 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888. I therefore pursuant to the provisions of Sections 22 (3) and 25 of the said Act hereby fix MONDAY, the 13th November, 1922, for a Ward Election to fill up the aforesaid casual vacancy.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 18th October, 1922.
C14631

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., will be held, at the Morarjee Goculdas Hall, Kalbadevi, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of October, 1922, just after the General Meeting of the Company which is convened a 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) the same day at the above place is over, then subjoined Resolution will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolution vis:—

"That in the Article 142, in the lines 4 and 5, instead of the words "not more than 4 months before the Meeting," the words "not more than 6 months before the Meeting" be substituted.

Should the above Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting which will be held on Saturday the 18th day of November, 1922, at the Morarjee Goculdas Hall, Kalbadevi, Bombay, at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 16th October, 1922.
C14630

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

REWARD OF RS. 100.

LOST—One CURRENCY NOTE for Rs. 1,000 bearing No. SD/73 50963 in Fort near the Bank of India, Ltd., on TUESDAY, the 10th instant. One who has found the same will be given the above reward on his returning it to the DIAMOND SPG. & WVG. CO., LTD., 2 Rampart Row, Fort.
C 14604

MORVI STATE.

WANTED—Rates for big lots of wrought and cast iron scraps insealed envelope superscribed "Scrap iron" and addressed to the STORES SUPERINTENDENT, MORVI STATE, on or before 12 noon on 13th November. Purchasers will be allowed to be present when the tenders are opened.
14572

NOTICE.

IT IS NOTIFIED FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION that Messrs. Vershi Devnaugh and Damji Raghavji working partners of our Seed Department have been separated from our partnership from 1st of Kartak Sud Samvat, 1979 i.e. 21st October 1922 and that our firm will not be responsible for any dealings either done through or by them.

JETHA DEVJI & Co.,
R5223

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a LECTURER IN PHYSICS at the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, on Rs. 175—10—225 per month. Applicants should have passed the M.Sc. or B.Sc. Examination with Physics as principal subject. The applicant should state his age and date of birth. The application should reach the undersigned on or before October 28th, 1922.

Royal Institute of Science,
Bombay, 18th October, 1922.

AG. PRINCIPAL,
Royal Institute of Science,
Bombay.
C14633

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA'S steamer "BURMA MARU" having arrived at Bombay on the 19th instant from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No. bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims of shortage, short-delivery and damage, etc., are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

K. SHIMA,
Manager, Osaka Shosen Kaisha,
Bombay.

Bombay, 18th October, 1922.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIDATION CO, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held, at the Morarjee Goculdas Hall, Kalbadevi, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of October, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1922.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Revashanker Jagjivan Zaveri as Director.
4. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Walchand who retires by rotation, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election under Art. 97 of the Articles of Association.
5. To elect a Director in place of Mr. C. A. Latif, who retires by rotation, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election under Art. 97 of the Articles of Association.
6. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th October to 22nd November, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 16th October, 1922.

N.B.—The dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Office of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 18th December, 1922 to those shareholders, whose names stand on the register of the Company on the 24th October, 1922, to whom dividend warrants will be posted.
C14629

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD. BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on Monday the 30th October 1922 at 11-30 a.m., (S.T.) in pursuance of Section 173 of the Articles of Association:—

(1) To adopt the Actuary's report of the Second Quinquennial Valuation.
(2) To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman in connection with the Valuation.

By order of the Board,
PADAMSEY & CO.,
Secretaries.

Bombay, 11th October, 1922.
14615

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC SALE.

STOLEN CURRENCY NOTES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the UNDERMENTIONED CURRENCY NOTES of Rs. 1,000 each have been STOLEN from the Bhaya of our clients Messrs. GANESHLAL SOBHAGMAL on WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at about 4-30 p.m., between Dhobitalao and Bhuleshwar.

The PUBLIC are HEREBY WARNED from accepting or dealing with the said notes. Any person finding, coming in possession, coming accross receiving should COMMUNICATE access receiving should COMMUNICATE IMMEDIATELY with the COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, the Currency Office, or with the UNDERSIGNED.

The following are the numbers of the Notes:—

SD 73 60353, 63514, 29144, 61637, 37325, 48048, 44701.

SD 72 92104.

SD 73 61638 61900, 66368, 47194 45406, 06888, 52701, 50802, 50719, 49189, 51313, 60204.

Dated Bombay 18th October 1922.

(Sd.) DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIWAN,
Atterneys for Messrs. Ganeshlal Sobhagmal.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913,

and

In the matter of F. F. Gordon, Limited.
D. PUDUMJEE & CO. ..... Petitioners.

BY an Order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the above matter, dated the 16th day of October, 1922, on the Petition of the abovenamed firm it was ordered that the said F. F. Gordon, Limited, should be wound up by this Court under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and Mr. Nanabhoy Hormusji Moos, Bar.-at-Law, of Bombay, was appointed Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company without security.

18th October, 1922.

KANGA & SAYANI,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.
C14632

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. TYEBALLI REHMANJI has purchased in an auction sale held herein on the 5th day of Octobtr, 1922, by Messrs. SORABJI CAWASJI & CO., under instructions received by them from Mr. Haji Ismail Haji Ahmed the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2945 of 1919 the undermentioned property and all person having any claim upon or to the said property or any part or portion thereof whether by way of mortgage, sale, gift or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned in writing at their office at Old Agra Bank Building, 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale of the said property will be completed without regard to any such claim which will then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit or Ground land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Conderia Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 51 1/9 square yards or thereabouts in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 498 New No. 7753, Old Survey No. 2523, New Survey No. 3988 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 639, Street No. 19 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Suleman Dhobie on or towards the West by the Sweepers passage on or towards the North by the property of Ayub Khatri and on or towards the South by the Conderia Street Main Road.

Dated this 18th day of October, 1922.

A. G. MOHILE,
For Messrs. Captain & Vaidya,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
14627

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed limited to the pension fund lying with the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund of the property and credits of Rao Bahadur Sadanand Trimbuk Bhandare, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a widower, residing at Thakurdwar, without the Fort of Bombay, a retired Assistant Collector in His Majesty's Customs ..... Deceased.

CHANDRAKANT LAXMIKANT BHANDARE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, appraiser in His Majesty's Customs, residing at Andheri, in the district of Thana, ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 12th day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty two and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

17th day of October, 1922.
Messrs. DABHOLKER & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C14622

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3629 of 1922.

NANDKISHORE HARIDAS ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
KARA DOSABHAI HIRACHAND AND OTHERS. ..... Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to the Court's Orders dated the 17th day of September 1922 in the above suit the undermentioned property was sold by public auction by Messrs. GHANDY & Co., Auctioneers on the 12th day of October 1922 and our client being the highest bidder was declared purchaser of the said property any person having or claiming any estate or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale Mortgage lien trust, gift, bequest inheritance lease possession or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 5, Rutherfield Street behind Badham Pile, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claims and the same, if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of FAZANDARI LAND containing by admeasurement (424) square yards or thereabouts together with messuage tenement or dwelling house known as Badshah Building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward Nos. 883 and 924 and Street Nos. 16-22 and 9-13 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2100 all which premises are situated at or on West side of Narayen Dhuru Street at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the side of Narayen Dhuru Street on or towards the West by the property of Byderally Cassumji and Sons on or towards the North by the property of Sonabai Vishvanathji and partly by Narayen Dhuru Cross Lane and on or towards the South by the property of Vanmali Jeewan.

Dated this 18th day of October, 1922.

RUSTOMJI & GINWALA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C14637

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of THAKAR MULJI DHARAMSEY of Bombay Bhatia Hindu inhabitant, a Merchant Deceased.

1. Bai MANI widow of Thakar Mulji Dharamsey of Bombay Bhatia inhabitant, residing at Warden Road, outside the Fort.
2. THAKAR GOCULDAS DAMODAR
3. Thakar Dayaldas Narandas 4, Thakar Raghavji Purshotam, all of Bombay Bhatia Hindu merchants, residing respectively at Bazar Gate, within the Fort, Kalbadevi and Napean Sea Road, outside the Fort. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eleventh day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 11th day of October, 1922.
Messrs. PAYNE & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C14624

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KASSUM MAHOMED, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Salesman ..... Deceased.

Bai HALIMABAI, widow of Kassum Mahomed, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Abdul Rehman Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH Knight Ag., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 6th day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-two and in the Thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

W. J. HOWARD.

The 6th day of October, 1922.
Messrs. PATELL & EZEKIEL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C14638

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Unk.

NOTICE.

The buyers in the sales at Parel and Colaba Depot, Government Surplus Stores are hereby informed that our offices will be kept open to-day from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. for their convenience to pay for and take our delivery orders for goods purchased by them.

MEHTA AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARL, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 1114 of 1919 (Monghibai vs. Matubai), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms at 120, Apollo Street, the following ornaments:—

One two-pearl raifuls, gold chiks, one small diamond nose-ring, two gold brochees, nose-studs, gold bangles set with small pearls, gold arm chain with miola, gold necklace, gold tulsi kanthi, silver sanklos, silver valka, silver nose, ring, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th day of October, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 5, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, near the sea-side, very valuable and handsome teak and block wood household furniture by Roberts and Devji Canji, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, dining table arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, very rich cabinet sofas with mirror back, large partition with mirror, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, satcoomas and China vases, wooden and iron bedsteads, mahogany almyrah by Lazarus, mirror and panel almyrahs by Robert and Devji Canji, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, reclining sofas, rocking chairs, pictures, wall clocks, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 19th October, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS

GLOBE CINEMA
(SANDHURST ROAD)
UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT
TO-DAY AT 5, 6-30, 8-30 AND 10-15 p.m.
SPECIAL ATTRACTION FOR HINDU DIVALI HOLIDAYS
Sukanya-Savitri
(KOHINOOR FILM Co.)
SNUB POLLARD COMEDY
EXTRA MATINEES
SAT. SUN. and HOL. at 3-30

THE MEMBERS OF THE SUBODHA SANGEETHA SABHA
WILL ENACT
GALAVA OR THE FATEFUL RING
BY
Rao Saheb P. SAMBANDA MUDR., B.A., B.L.,
IN TAMIL
On Thursday, 19th Oct. 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)
AT BALIWALA GRAND THEATRE, BOMBAY.
Admission by Tickets Rs. 5. 3. 2 & 1
Special accommodation provided for ladies.

THIS WEEK THIS WEEK
We are offering one of the best Picturizations of an Episode from Ramayan—the birth story of Hanooman the grartest devotee of God.
SATI ANJANI
OR
THE BIRTH OF HANOOMAN
The Monkey Warrior.
Anjani, the mother of Hanooman, was abandoned by her husband for nothing and unfortunately she was driven out of her parents' home but at last her husband pined for her and how the truth is revealed to him—See it at
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Popular Prices.
Time at 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30.
Extra Show on holidays at 3-30.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR
J. C. WILLIAMSON Ltd's.
GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERA Co.
Matinee To-day at 5-30.
"THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE."
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
"THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER."
PLANS AT S. ROSE & CO. LD.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
AT 4-30 : 6-30 : 8-15, and 10 p. m.
DIVALI HOLIDAYS
SPECIAL PROGRAMME.
One of the Greatest Successes of
Charlie Chaplin
A Fine Reel Master piece by the Great Comedian.
Tilly's Punctured Romance.

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
THE GREAT MYSTERY SERIAL!
"ROMANCE OF
THE HOPE DIAMOND."
Featuring
GRACE DARMOND
Being the Life-Story of MAY YOHE
(LADY FRANCIS HOPE)
This Week Episode No. 10, "Diamond's Curse," Episode No. 11, "Vanishing Hand," and Episode 12, "Forged Note."
Also 2 parts Comedy
"THE PICKANINNY"
BY SUNSHINE SAMMY.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF H. H. THE
Maharaja Savajirao Gaekwad
OF BARODA
Gandharv Natak Mandali
will stage at the
New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road,
Thursday 19th October, 1922.
(At 2-30 P. m.) Noon
EKACH PYALA
Saturday 21st October 1922
(As 2-30 p. m.) Noon
SWAYAMWAR
Sunday 22nd October, 1922.
(At 2-30 p. m.) Noon
DRAUPADI

Under Public Patronage
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
will stage at the
GRANT ROAD 'BOMBAY THEATRE,' BOMBAY.
Benefit Performance! Benefit Performance!!
In aid of Mahtma Bhajan Mandali
Thursday 19th Oct. 1922 at 3 p. m. (S.T.)
SHAHA SHIWAJI
Saturday 21st Oct. 1922 at 3 p. m. (S.T.)
and
Sunday 22nd Oct. 1922 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
SATTECHE GULAM
Proprietors.

IMPERIAL
PRESENTS TO-NIGHT
AND
DURING THIS WEEK
A RELIGIOUS AND HISTORICAL
PHOTO PLAY.
DEVI-TODI
IN 7 ACTS
produced by
THE KOHINOOR FILM COY.
written by
MR. DELWADAKAR
The welknown Author of
"NILAM-MANEK"
GUJRATI NOVEL SERIES.
Daily 4 Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
EXTRA SHOWS ON SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS AT 9-30 P. M.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay Oct. 17th.

Means of observations taken at 5 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 8 p.m. and 11 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	inches	29.897
Temperature of Air	Degrees	83.2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	74.7
Dew Point	"	70.6
Relative humidity of Air		67.12
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		2.4
Maximum temperature of Air		90.5
Minimum do do		78.9
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		E.ESE.NW.NNW.
Movement of Wind do		115

TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's dock sill.

	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on Sill.
	Oct.	h.	m.	ft. in.	Oct.	h.	m.	ft. in.
	17	m	8 7	26 8	17	m	1 45	16 2
		e	8 44	26 5		e	2 33	17 7
	18	m	9 4	27 6	18	m	2 4	17 7
		e	9 42	27 10		e	3 22	16 2
	19	m	9 51	28 2	19	m	3 43	17 6
		e	10 31	28 0		e	4 6	16 1
	20	m	10 34	28 0	20	m	4 48	16 7
		e	11 20	27 4		e	5 36	16 3
	21	m	11 24	26 10	21	m	5 38	6 6
		e				e	6 31	3 0
	22	m	0 6	26 3	22	m	6 6	16 7
		e	0 49	24 7		e	6 14	
Tu	16	m	1 38	29 7	16	m	7 41	17 10
		e	13 2	27 2		e	7 38	16 5

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 18th October 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Ambala and in excess at Hissar. Day temperature was below normal. Night temperature was below the average at Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is nearly normal. Temperature was nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Karachi. Day temperature was below normal at Jacobabad and Bikaner and was above it at Karachi. Night temperature was below the average at Jacobabad and Bikaner and was above it at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Surat, Indore and in Kathiawar and is in excess at Bhuj. Day temperature was above normal on the west Kathiawar coast. Night temperature was nearly normal or lower than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and at Ratnagiri humidity is in defect. Day temperature was above normal at Ratnagiri and Karwar while night temperature was below it at Mormugao and Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports an insignificant fall of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is nearly normal at Poona and in Hyderabad and is in defect elsewhere. Day temperature was nearly normal. Night temperature was nearly normal or lower than usual.

General Remarks.—The storm in the Bay has caused nearly general and heavy rain on the Coromandel coast, Masulipatam reporting 4.50in. and Madras 2.20in. Rain has also fallen nearly generally in south Malabar and locally in the Madras Deccan. Skies are heavily clouded in Madras, Mysore and Malabar, lightly or moderately clouded in the Konkan, the Bombay, Deccan, Hyderabad and the Central Provinces and are clear over the rest of the reporting area. Both day and night temperatures were below normal on the Coromandel coast while the former alone was below the average in the Punjab, Upper Sind and north Rajputana. The sea is moderate on the south Coromandel coast.

Forecast.—An extension of rain is likely in Mysore, the south Deccan and the northeast of the Peninsula.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 17th October 1922.

The storm in the south of the Bay is moving slowly westwards and is about four hundred miles from the south Coromandel coast. The northwestern disturbance has given a few falls in Kashmir, the Punjab hills and in the northwest of the United Provinces. Rain has also fallen locally in Burma and at a few stations in Bengal and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Akyab two inches, Kyaukpyu, Minbu, Yamethin, Maymyo a half; Meerut three; Delhi a quarter; Negapatam a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 5 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 16TH OF OCT. 1922.

Stations	Temp. in Shade, Maximum Past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade, Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity At 5 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
WESTERN GUJARAT—						
Bombay	86	78	72	0.07		-0.02
Do. 13th	85.5	74	66			-0.09
Surat	87.5	68	74			-0.19
Do. 13th	85.5	64	61			-0.21
CENTRAL—						
Mahim	79.7	72	77		51	+0.33
Mahuvatpal	86	66	66		16 09	
Lahore	84.8	62	66		15 43	+4.31
Ghisar	85.7	65	69		9 6	+3.13
Ambala	86.8	67	61		2 91	-1.25
Delhi	90.2		45		2 06	+0.31
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Agra	93.2					
Mainpuri	91.0	66	61		3.20	+0.19
Jhansi	92.4	63	58		15 69	+0.33
Cawnpore	89.4		58		16.06	-3.11
Allahabad	90	66	66		16.81	+7.50
GUJRAT AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	93.0		51		0	-2.19
Karachi	91.0	83	80		1.77	-4.15
Ajmer	92.8	59	37		3.43	-4.69
Jaipur	93	60	41		16 25	-4.06
Kotah	92	69	47		26.25	+1.03
Mount Abu	79	0	56		16.56	-5.06
GUJRAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—		64				
Surat	86.6	69	74		19.21	-3.25
Dwarka	82.6	71	80		6.19	-1.45
Veraval	85	72	86		13.29	-7.25
Rajkot	86.0	70	57		10.69	-0.3
Bhavnagar Pass	85.0	70	83		13.06	-4.68
Surat	87.4	67.5	44		40.38	+0.7
Ahmedabad	90		46		8.69	+0.22
Deesa	95	64	44		27.96	+4.11
Roonmuth	91	62	37		37 15	+12.24
Indore	86.1	64.1	61		48.20	+3.01
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	94	66	75		58.82	+3.19
Nagpur	91	62	81		45.51	+3.73
Hoshangabad	93	65	67		28.20	-0.14
Khandwa	93	64	60		20.33	-0.40
Akola	93	64	66		30.65	+0.97
Amraoti	90	65	80		37 72	-2.17
Badnera	92	66.4	61		40.62	+4.21
Chanda	87	66	80		46.89	+1.16
Raipur	92	64.0	75		46.15	+3.82
KONKAN—		79	88			
Bombay	90	78			78.82	+1.62
Ratnagiri	89	72	83		45.57	-3.61
Mormugao	88	74	88		97 17	-1.19
Karwar	88	73	86		183.6	-3.66
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—			85			
Malegaon	94.8	61		0.04	10.14	-2.89
Ahmednagar	91	62	96		6.92	-3.09
Poona	91	66	71		16.96	-5.49
Sholapur	91	70	66		15 58	-11.72
Satara	87	68	85		7.95	-5.08
Belgaum	86	66	85		2.00	-6.03
Ahmedabad	93	66	45		28 45	-0.85
Hyderabad (Deccan)	88	64	71		20 66	-3.54
Hyderabad	87	69	70		7.85	-9.15
KARNATAK AND SOUTHERN—			80			
Mangalore	88	73		0.13	122	+0.41
Calicut	86	74	83		1.20	+2.03
Cochin	86	75	83		1.20	+2.79
Colombo	85	74	91		25	+4.79
MADRAS DECCAN AND SOUTH INDIA—		70	90	0.14	19 68	-7.97
Masulipatam			100			
Cuddalore	84				21 10	-6.88
Madras	88	71.6	83	0.20	6 31	-11.20
Vellore	91	68	83		14 53	-3.28
Madura	94	68	66		14 93	
Tuticorin	92	76	76		17 41	-3.1
Coimbatore	88	69	76		7 43	-1.2
Trichinopoly	92	71	73		11 80	-2.3
Negapatam	86	74.6	83	0.91	16 0	+1.9

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 17th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months.	To-day's Price.
Oct.	12 07—33
Nov.	12 90—19
Dec.	..
Jan.	12 76—81
Feb.	..
Mar.	12 63—11
April	..
May	12 51—11
June	..
July	12 34—10
Aug.	..
Sept.	..

Egyptians Nov 16 60 Jan March 17 10

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 17th.

Futures at New York,	Oct.	22 72+54
	Dec.	23 0+69
	Jan.	22 8+69
	Mar.	23 0+5.

Liverpool, Oct. 17th.

Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.O. Liverpool	Oct.	13 04—36
	Jan.	12 74—13
	Mar.	12 62— 2
	May	12 49—43

London, Oct. 17th.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 11/16 Dull
Bar Gold	£ 4/12/10 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot	34 7/8 Quiet

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 16th.

M. G. Bengal	Good	7 76
" "	Fully Good	3 16
" "	Fine	8 56
" "	No. 1 Oomra, Good	9 80
" "	Fully Good	10 23
" "	Fine	10 60
M. G. Broach	Good	11 0
" "	Fully Good	11 40
" "	Fine	11 80
M. G. Soinde	Good	7 66
" "	Fully Good	8 05
" "	Fine	8 46

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 16th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		43,000
" Exports to Great Britain		1,000
" " to Continent		9,000
Futures at New York	Oct.	..
" " "	Dec.	..
" " "	Jan.	..
" " "	March	..
Spot Cotton at New York		22, 45—
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		21,—
Tone of Spot Cotton :—		
Futures at New Orleans	Jan.	21, 84—10
" " "	March	21, 90—12
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)		10 1/8
Demand Bills		..
Silver Commercial U. S. mined		99 1/.
Do. Foreign		67 1/4

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

To-day Reuter reported 54 points higher in New York futures The market advanced on trade buying and short covering. The sentiment is still bullish. The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April/May at Rs. 457½ and eased to Rs. 455 on office selling. At about this level the Marwari Candy Brokers and an office bought lifting the price to Rs. 458½, the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 459. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 458. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 458, and closed at Rs. 456. Fine M. G. Oomra Decr. January opened at Rs. 401 and declined to Rs. 398 on general selling. On buying by Japanese Houses the prices steadily advanced to Rs. 403½, the same being the rate at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal Decr. January was Rs. 333 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet but steady yesterday. Japan Shippers are reported to have bought about 8000 bales of fine rice Berar and Central Provinces quality.

Our markets are closed for Divali Holidays when no reports will be issued.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Oct. 18th.

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	..	April./May.	454
Fully Good Bengal	..	Dec.-Jan.	333
Fine Oomra	..	Dec.-Jan.	398

E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 16th.

			Rs
F. G Broach	..	April-May	459
Fully Good Bengal	..	Dec.-Jan.	336
Fine Oomra	..	Dec.-Jan.	404

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct, 18th.

Description, Super-fine F Good Good Fine				
M. G. Bengal and Sind				
Punjab	345	330	320	.. ..
M. G. Oomra's No. 4 ..	390	375	360	.. ..
M. G. Central P. No. 1.	415	400	385	.. ..
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	400	385	370	.. ..
M. G. Broach	430	420	410	.. ..
M. G. Southerns	465	454	..	.. ..

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Mr. Rupachandha, B.A., Hindu Ashram, Lahore, writes on 10-10-12. "The perusal of THE HEAVENS UNVEILED has well-repaid me."

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QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

Oct. 18th.

	Rs	a.	p.
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches :—			
Rachael per lb	1	10	0
Standard per lb.	1	10	0
Century per lb	1	10	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	10	6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	11	0
Textile per lb.	1	11	0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203 :—			
Rachael per lb.	1	10	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	..	..	..
Longcloth X quality :—			
Rachael per lb.	1	10	6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	11	0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40 inches :—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	10	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	10	0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	7	0
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	1	7	0
Salita :—			
Century per lb.	1	8	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	8	6
Grey Drill, Century Mill :—			
No. 1125 per piece	15	8	0
No. 125½ per piece	14	8	0
Dhooties :—7, 8 and 9 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	11	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	10	6
Dhooties :—10 yard :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb	1	12	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	11	3
Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills :—			
Standard per piece	17	0	0
Phoenix per piece	7	0	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	14	0
Check 5½ lbs. Grey Drills :—			
Textile per piece	7	8	0
Pearl per piece	7	12	0
Bleached Check :—			
Textile per piece	..	..	..
Kasturchand per piece	8	14	0
Bombay United per piece	8	6	0
Black Check 5 lbs :—			
Textile per piece	9	12	0
Spring per piece	8	12	0

The office will be closed for two days i. e 19th & 20th just owing to deraly Holidays and reports will not be Issued.

COTTON STATISTICS BOMBAY.

Bombay, 17th Oct. 1922

	Year. 1922-1923. Bs.	Year. 1921-1922. Bs.
Receipts for the bi week from 13th October to 16th October 1922 ..	812	21,878
Receipts from 1st September 1922 to 16th Oct. 1922	43,845	2,51,875
Shipments for the week from 13th Oct 1922		
Europe	560	518
China, Japan and Coast Ports	21,692	170
Total ..	22,252	6
Total shipments from 1st September 1922 to 16th Oct. 1922,—		
Europe ..	43,654	81,792
China, Japan and Coast Ports	56,722	1,44,172
Total ..	1,00,361	2,25,964
Adoat in Harbour—Europe	2,962	12,585
"China, Japan and Coast Ports ..	2,100	22,964

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 17th Oct. 1922.

Cotton	147 Bales.
Wheat	3332 Cwts
Linseed	5734 "
Rape, etc.	548 "
Gingellyseed	425 "
Poppyseed	288 "
Groundnuts	649 "
Castorseed	5677 "
Rice	4439 "
Myrabolams	1599 "
Cottonseed	10411 "
Mowraseed	1220 "
Grain	1 69 "
Juwar	2218 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	1125 "
Bajry	911 "
Coal	308 Tons.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Oct. 18th.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 ..	53	0	0	8	4	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30						
70-80	53	0	0	8	2	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla ..	51	0	0	8	5	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	9	8	0	10	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore..	9	12	0	10	4	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10	8	0	11	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	13	2	0	13	10	0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	13	14	0	13	8	0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	75	0	0	16	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	71	0	0			
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	70	0	0			
Teelseed Black	66	0	0			
Poppyseed, White	14	0	0	14	12	0
Groundnuts	64	0	0	13	0	0
Mowraseed	6	0	0	6	4	0
Barley	35	0	0			
Castorseed	52	0	0	10	0	0

Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat. May ..	..		
Linseed. May	6	6	
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery ..	34	0	0

The Market is closed from Thursday 19th to Saturday 21st on Divali Holidays.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 18th.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1-3-5/8
Bank Demand	1-3-5/8
Doc. Acceptance 3 m /s	1-3-7/8
Bar Dollars	114

American Dollars	349
Hongkong Dollars	192
Shanghai	259
Japan	166
Singapore	180

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 18.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 26-15-3.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 26-15-6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 27-0-6.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 85-9-9.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 89-11-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 89-9-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate :—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 9/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/3 19/32.
On London :—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 19/33.
Bank's selling D D 1/3 5/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 27/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/3 21/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/3 11/16.
Tone of Exchange :—
Steady Market.
On Paris :—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 379.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 399.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 389.
On Japan :—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 166.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 161.
On Hongkong :—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 192.
On Shanghai :—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 259.
On Singapore :—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 180.
On New York :—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 349.
London Gold ready sh. 92-10.
London Silver ready—d. 33-14.
London Silver forward—d. 33-12.
Tone of silver :—
Quiet.—India bought, China sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange :—Dolls. 4.45-1/8.
French Exchange :—Frcs. 59-20.
Swiss Exchange :—Frcs. 24-10.
Belgium Exchange :—Frcs. 63.70.
Italian Exchange :—Liras. 105.00.
German Exchange :—Mrks. 12750.
Prague Exchange :—Krons. 137.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 58/8.
5 per cent. War Loan Rs. 83/4.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan Rs. 96.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 78.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922, Rs. 100/8.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928, Rs. 101.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926. Rs. 100/8.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1932 Rs. 100/8.
6 per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1952. Rs. 103/12.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974. Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930. Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974. Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1920 to 49. Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974. Rs. 65.
The Share Market is closed to-day.

COLOUR MARKET.

Oct. 18.

The quotations :—
Alizarine 20 per cent. Rs. 85/90 per cwt.
Congo Red Rs. 2/4.
Benzo Purpurine Rs. 3.
Delta Purpurine Rs. 4/4.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 8/9.
Methyl Violet Rs. 7/8.
Malachite green Rs. 7/9.
Victoria Blue Rs. 7.
Auranine (Con) Rs. 4/8.
Sulpher Black Rs. 1/8.

MILL STORES.

Oct. 18.

Healds Rs. 2/2.
Reeds Rs. 0/5/3.
Roller Cloth Rs. 9/12 18 oz.
Roller Cloth Rs. 9/4 16 oz.
Sizing Flannel Rs. 5/2 72 oz.
Sizing Flannel Rs. 4/12 66 oz.
Picking Bands Rs. 2/4.
Slubbing Bobbins Rs. 30.
Roving Bobbins Rs. 29/8.
Roving Robbins Rs. 29/8.
Conical Pirns Rs. 5/14.
Weft Pirns Rs. 7/12.
Universal Rs. 6/8.
Ring Travellers Rs. 13/5.
Electic Healds Rs. 32.
Back Spring Rs. 6/8.
Tubuler Banding Rs. 2/1.
Lambeth Rope Rs. 2/3.

CHEMICAL MARKET.

Oct. 18.

The quotations are as under :—
Glauber salt Rs. 4/12.
Epsom salt Rs. 4/8.
Antomony salt Rs. 0/14.
Aniline salt Rs. 0/8/6.
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 4/4.
Calcium Chloride Rs. 5/4.
Zinc Chloride Rs. 22/8.
Sago Flour Rs. 13/12.
Dutch Farina Rs. 25/12.
Dextrine Japanese Rs. 37.
Dextrine American Rs. 23.
Sodium Sulphide Rs. 22 U. A.
Sodium Sulphide Rs. 15/8 Japanese.
Turkey Red Oil Rs. 24.
Caustic soda Rs. 33.
Silicate soda Rs. 13/4.
Acetic acid Rs. 0/10/6.
Bichromate soda Rs. 45.
Bichromate potash Rs. 57/8.
Hydrosulphide od soda Rs. 1/12.
China Clay Rs. 130.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

B. COM., INTER M. B. B. C. & P. S. EXAM RESULTS.

The results of the (1) B. Com., (2) the Intermediate M.B.B.S., and the (3) Preliminary Scientific Examinations were declared on Wednesday. The following are the names of successful candidates :—

B. COM. EXAM.

CLASS II.

M. S. Driver.

PASS.

R D Bhosekar (exempted from subject 2); S B Tamnon (exempted from subject 1); D G Bhupkani (exempted from subject 3); C C Kapadia (exempted from subject 3); J K Shah.

INTERMEDIATE M.B.B.S.

CLASS II

S N Apte, V Y Apte, S F Baliga, W A Bandesar, D M Bapat, A S Barot, L B Belkhode, K D Bhagwat, C M Bose, G K Butt, J G Caldeira, C M Changwani, N G Chapnekar, S D Chitnis, V H Choksi, K T Clerk, L G de Jesus Coutinho, M M Dalal, C D Damani, S D Dandekar, F M Daruvala, P K Daruvala, S D Dave, J DeLima, M K Desai, R S Deshpande, H R Dhruva, Kaiz Dias, M R Divekar, C N Gami, D T Gandhi, E M Gandhi, P H Ginde, B R Gokarn, R U Hingorani, N C Iyengar, K D Jaeel, R S Jeglekar, M A Joseph, A V Joshi, A D Joshi, M D Joshi, Q S Kapadia, A F Kekobad, F T Khandwala, S G Kher, V A Khot, K N Kilekar, S H Kirpekar, D K Kondvikar, S N Kulkarni, R C Malik, G D Mehra, K A Mehta, A J Mhatre, J D Mistri, N J Modi, M G Mulgaokar, S A Musumdar, G G Nadkay, H J Nanavy, N D Nariman, V N Navalkar, B W Nunes, S S Pai, G D Parikh, S S Pa[illegible] Q K Qraish.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MURDER OF A RICH SAVKAR.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

Hus-in bin Appa Kammi and others
v.
The King-Emperor.

(Before the Acting Chief Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah and Justice Crump.)

This was a reference under section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code made by Mr. J. T. Lawrence, Additional Sessions Judge of Belgaum, as there was difference of opinion between him and the jury. The jury had returned an unanimous verdict of not guilty. The Sessions Judge was of opinion that the accused were guilty. The accused had also appealed to the High Court.

The Sessions Judge found the accused guilty of deliberately murdering one Sarupchand and sentenced accused Husein and Annappa to death and the other two accused to transportation for life.

The facts material to the case are briefly these—

The deceased rich 'Savkar' Sarupchand Lalchand lived by himself in a house at Kothali. He was unmarried and had no relatives living in the village. The case for the prosecution was that on the night of the 1st of December 1921 the accused committed dacoity in the house of Sarupchand and murdered him. On the night of the murder after his meals Sarupchand sat on a chair in his padsali smoking. According to the preconcerted plan of the conspirators all the accused joined Sarupchand in a smoke. After spending some time in talk they seized Sarupchand by the throat and began to throttle him. Sarupchand made a guttural sound and expired. The keys were removed from his waistband and the cupboard containing the case and ornaments of the deceased was unlocked. Most of the murderers were nervous about the removal of the corpse, but Hussein shouldered the load and it was taken to a cave on a hill and pushed into it. This done the murderers repaired to a nalla close by to divide the loot. A month after the murder rumours got about the village. The Police after due inquiries arrested the accused.

All the accused denied all knowledge of the crime. They alleged that the Patel had ill-will towards them. Some of the accused stated that they were not in the villlage on the day of the murder.

The Sessions Judge observed :—"It seems to me that the evidence is sufficient to unmesh all the four accused in a very strong net of circumstances. I think there can be little room for reasonable doubt that the bones found are those of Sarupchand and that he must have been murdered. Paresa, the approver's story, I believe to be substantially true and that, in my opinion the witness is not endeavouring to hide anything now. All the accused deny all knowledge of the offence. Their obligations of ill-will on the part of Annapra the Patil and others are most unconvincing and supported by no evidence. There is nothing on record to show that the Kulkarni had anything whatever to do with the investigation. The evidence as to the course of the investigation reveals no ground for suspicion. The whole case against the accused unfolded itself in a perfectly natural manner. The Jury have returned an unanimous verdict of not guilty. I have long ceased to be surprised at verdicts of juries in this District. But this particular verdict leaves me somewhat stupid. It would be useless and perhaps irrelevant to speculate as to the causes which produce erroneous verdicts. I content myself with expressing my disagreement with the verdict and my clear opinion that it is necessary for the ends of justice to submit the case to the High Court. I can discern no extenuating circumstances in the case of the accused. They may have been instigated to commit the offence by others who took no part in the actual murder But persons who can be procured to commit murder are a scourge to society. It would be very dagerous to recognise any principle whereby a person would escape the full penalty for his trime merely because some other person who remained absent instigated him to its commission. I feel in duty bound to pass the extreme sentence prescribed by law upon the accused."

Their Lordships after hearing arguments confirmed the conviction and sentence.

Mr S. V. Palekar appeared for the first two accused; Mr. S. N. Karnad appeared for the remaining accused; the Government Pleader represented the Crown.

2ND KATHIAWAD POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

LIMBDI, Oct. 16.

The dates of the Second Kathiawad Political Conference are finally fixed to the 6th, 7th and 8th November next. Mr. Abbas Tyabji, (of Gujerat) is elected President and Mr. Mohanlal Pitamberdas Sanghvi (of Dhrangadra), Chairman of the Reception Committee.

It has been decided to present an address to Mr. Gopaldasbhai Desai, Darbarsaheb of Dhasa.

A Khaddar exhibition and a spinning competition will also be held.

---

til, S L Patkar, M V Pattani, B J Poonawala, C A Quadros, C S Raje, M T Ramchandani, B S Rodrigues, G S Saigal, S Sant, A J Shah, B C Shah, H H Shah, H J Shah, V K Shevade, R B Shivdasani, J M Sortur, D B Thacker, S S Thakore, N J Thanawala, S G Tipnis, S Y Torne, S B Trivedi, V N Vaidya, U G Wadhwani, P B Warden.

PASS CLASS.

V G Ambardekar, P C Banerji, H J Chhatrapati, B M Daruvala, I N C DeCosta, L V Desai, S N Deshmukh, J D Dundas, R L Gaekwar, B D Gaitonde, J N Godbole, L G Java, R D Kanani, G G Karmarkar, N D Kotwal, L W MacDougall, N V Mandlik, N C Mankad, M L Mistri, M P Mistri, K V Navare, P C Patel, K J Pathare, S C Pinto, P N Vaidya, R C Vanka, H M Dalal, V M Dikshit, G K Gandhi, S H Gokhale, H J Parelwala.

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAM.

CLASS II.

R B Bhagat, B B Bharda, J M Bharucha, J M Bhatt, Y B Bhise, S P Bhiwandkar, S S Bidikar, S M Captain, K Chhibbawr, B R Deshmukh, S N Devanar, J C D'Souza, M C D'Souza, P J Engineer, J Faria, S K Galwankar, D S Ghadiali, S W Gulguie, S D Hajela, D S Joshi, S A Kabir, D K Karambiah, C H Kelkar, G A Kher, K P Kirtane, K G Mahabala Bhandary, R S Mehta, S C Mehta, A B Merchant, B D Mulye, G S Paithankar, B Parasakar, S J Pardiwala, B J Parulkar, T B Pathak, V V Patwardhan, S P Phatak, G H Rajadhyaksha, C G Rane, V V S Rao, D R Raval, L Rodrigues, J A N Saldanha, G B Samant, M D Sapre, R H Saraf, P D Sharma, D R Sonalkar, D G Taukari.

PASS.

N M Agashe, B D Aras, P M Bhoj, K M Correa, B G Deshpande, M M Dubesh, M N Jog, K P Joseph, B B Kattimani, K E Koshy, M H Patwardhan, S B Patwardhan, M N Rana, D P Settna, B L Shah, S N Vakil, S S Nanavatty, S K Jatar, S P Divatia, V D Jeyavant, R T Madapaty, B K Naik, D S Paradkar, R J Patadia, R M Patil, S S Advani, V S Bhave, G K Das, N D Deshmukh, S T Hiranandani, B G Joshi, R J Kotwal, S P Shah, R S Sathwa, V B Dalal, R V Gandhi, [illegible]

AKALI SITUATION.

A HUNDRED ARRESTS.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 18.

The Prabandhak Committee, in a communique issued last night, refer to a special train of Akali prisoners numbering about seven hundred men that proceeded to the Frontier on the night of the twelth instant and contrast it with the fact that not very long ago Sikh soldiers serving in regiments of the British army used to be sent in special trains to the Frontier to defend the British Raj in India and now the same Government sends them as prisoners to rot in jails of the Frontier districts.

The Jatha of one hundred Akalis arrested at Guru-ka-Bagh on the 11th instant were produced before Munshi Sadhusain yesterday, that is, the Jatha that was, by mistake, interchanged, as explained yesterday. The Jatha was duly convicted and sent to jail. Before conviction the Jathadar in an application to the Court said that they had been already sentenced on the 12th instant and should not therefore be sentenced again when convicted. The Jathadar asked the Magistrate why they were being punished twice for the same offence because either the Court or the Police had made a mistake. The Magistrate, thereupon, convicted the Jathadar for contempt of court and sentenced him to one month's imprisonment and to pay Rs. 100 as fine.

(Note :—This Jatha was not actually convicted twice for the same offence nor will they undergo more than one term of imprisonment.)

ARRESTS CONTINUE.

Arrests at Guru-ka-Bagh yesterday afternoon amounted to a hundred men.

A religio-political dewan was held last night at the Amritsar Guru-ka-Bagh near Golden Temple, the object being to arouse enthusiasm among the Akalis. There was a fairly large audience. Proceedings opened with poems sung by boy Akalis. The President then urged every man to enlist his name in the Akali army and to prepare for going to jail. He warned Government not to think that they could beat the Akalis in this non-violent battle. The Sikhs had undergone many religious trials in the past and could undergo more if necessary. They would not leave Guru-ka-Bagh even at the cost of thousands of lives.

Another speaker stated that some Sikhs were of the opinion that they could give up Guru-ka-Bagh struggle. This was a mistaken idea. They were going to capture Guru-ka-Bagh and other Gurudwaras as well. The Government should take a lesson from the tragedy at Nankana Saheb, the kirpan affair and keys affair. The Government were blind and bent on tyranny. Yet the Sikhs were like a lion that had just found its strength.

Speaking about the new Gurdwara Bill the speaker stated that Government was wasting its energies in preparing Gurdwara Bills but had forgotten what had happened when the Rowlatt Act was passed.

After a resolution regarding extensive prayer was passed, the Dewan came to an end.

MORE AKALIS CONVICTED.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 17.

One hundred Akalis were arrested at Gurukabagh yesterday as usual. The one hundred Akalis were arrested at Gurukabagh on the 15th were tried and convicted yesterday in the court of M. Aslam Hayat Beg, Magistrate, first class. They were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment under section 146 I. P. C. The Magistrate first intended convicting them under Section 148 and 447, but at the representation of the Court Inspector, he changed the Section to 145.

Shri Swami Shankara Acharya of Sharda Pith visited the Golden temple yesterday and also paid a visit to the Garudwara Parbandhak Committee's office it was stated that the Swami was deeply moved to hear the details of Gurukabgh incidents and expressed great sympathy which the Sikhs in their present sufferings. It was due to this Swami's persuasions that a medical relief party came here from Calcutta when the Akalis were being forcibly dispersed by the police. The party consisted of two Indian doctors and twentyfour senior medical students. The party however arrived on the same day when forcible dispersals by police ceased and had to return to Calcutta, as there was no need for them.

The case Crown versus Bagh Singh, General Secretary, Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandak Committee and Mukand Singh, Secretary District G.P.O. came up for further hearing before L. Amar Nath, first class Magistrate, yesterday. The last prosecution witness Lieut. G. A. Beaty was examined. The witness stated that he had been at Gurukabagh since August 25th. A Jatha of five to fifty men started coming out to Guaukabagh from August 27. They issued from Gurdwara at intervals and tried to cut wood from the Mahant's land. The jathas that came out from Amritsar one day would try to cut wood on the following day. After August 31st jathas were forcibly dispersed at Chhina Bridge. Mukand Singh and Bhag Singh came to Gurukabagh on three and two occasions respectively.

The accused being asked by the court whether they would make any statement refused to do so. Judgment was reserved.

Considerable relief is felt in the Frontier and Afghanistan owing to the disappearance of war clouds in the Near East.

News from Kabul shows that on 2nd October, which was decreed as a day of mourning for Jemal Pasha and Enevr Pasha, a memorial service was held attended by the Amir and some ministers in the Salamkana (the Prayer Hall). The public stayed away.

If you were ill and thought you were going to die to-night, would you not consult and follow the advice of the best Doctor in the Town ?

Surely you would.

If your business is dull and there are no sales, why not consult Mercury who will help you to make money ?

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(2) Is in one solution only;

(3) Has no smell;

(4) Makes hair beautiful, black, soft, glossy and of natural brilliancy;

(5) Gives a young and fresh-looking appearance, not to be detected in all paths of life;

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(7) Being electrified, unlike other dyes requires no dyeing every 8-10 days but once a month only;

(8) Being electrified, dyed hairs are not affected by sea-water, Turkish or other baths;

(9) In short, besides saving time and money, it is proved to be the surest, best and the cheapest.

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TO THE MANAGER,

JOB DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Swadeshi Exhibition Madhav Bag, 9 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 9 p.m.

Industrial and Art Exhibition, Swaraj Sabha Volunteer Corps, Madhav Baug.

Kalichaudas: Bank holiday.

FRIDAY, October 20.

Diwali: Bank holiday.

S.S. "China" with mails of the 5th instant expected to arrive at 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, October 21.

Hindu New Year (Samvat 1979): Bank holiday.

The S.S. "Delta", with the English Mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

Lecture on Primary Education, by Messrs. G. B. Trivedi and P. Pathuck, at the

TODAY'S MEETINGS.

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Council of the Association will be held in the Sir J. J. P. B. Institute, Hornby Road to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m.

BYCULLA DISTRICT CONGRESS

The Adjourned urgent meeting of the Managing Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Inquiry office of the Indian Industrial and Art Exhibition at Madhav Bagh.

FORTH COMING MEETINGS'

YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY CIRCLE.

The Annual Divali Gathering of the circle will be held on Saturday, 21st inst. at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.) in the Narayan Dinanathji Prabhu Seminary Hall, when Dr. (Mrs.) Clarice Solomon will preside.

RIGHTS OF TRADE UNIONS.

The meeting called on Tuesday last at the Marwadi Vidyalaya to protest against the action of the Trainway Company had to be postponed till Sunday the 22nd inst. at 6 p.m at the same place when Mr. Joseph Baptista will preside.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

A programme of open air sports for the working class children will be held under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, to-morrow (Friday) between 7 a.m. and 9 a.m. (S. T.) on the open ground at the back of the Morarji Gokuldas Mills, Parel. Shet Narayanji Mulraj Khatau has kindly consented to preside over the gathering and distribute prizes to the winners.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held on Sunday 22nd inst, instead of Saturday 21st. in the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, at 9 a.m. (S. T.) to elect Office Bearers and members of the Managing Committee and to adopt the report of the work done during the year. All members are requested to be present.

THE BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

A Conversational meeting of the members of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood was held at its premises on the evening of Sunday the 15th October. Mr. Burajorji Framjee Bharucha was the principal guest of the evening. Over 30 members were present. Light refreshments were served. The conversation turned towards the subject of Social Reform. Attention was drawn to the exposure by the "Indian Social Reformer" of the spirit of commercialisation invading the sphere of marriage in Hindu Society and its advocacy for an active organisation to take practical steps to combat social impropriety. The members were unanimous in their recognition of the wide-spread nature of the evil and the need for practical action. It was suggested that child-mariages of girls under the age of 14 and boys under 21 should be boycotted as also marriages involving in any way a commercialisation of marriage The proposal that the members who agreed on the urgency of combating the social evil should pledge themselves by precept and practice not to receive or accept dowris, or abet in such transactions, not to participate in or encourage child marriage, to encourage removal of intercaste restrictions also found favour. Many instances of glaring cases of social atrocities were given out. It was also felt that economy in expenditure in celebration of marriages should be urged. Mr. Bharucha and many members took an active part in the discussion. The meeting adjourned at 8 p.m. to next Sunday, when discussion will be continued and some practical action resolved upon.

TAJ STRIKE.

The Taj and the Greens old employees now on strike met at Wellington Mews at 5 p.m. on Tuesday as usual. They then considered the advice given them by their Ecclesiastical Superiors and decided to follow that advice. Next they formed themselves into a Catholic Social study club and discussed the article of Dr J. A. Ryan in the Catholic Encyclopedia with the reference to "Black Legs" and "Black Sheep."

The men then said their evening prayers and dispersed.

SIKH VETERANS TO PROCEED TO GURUKA BAGH.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 18.

It is understood that Sikh pensioners are organising a Jatha of their own who will go to Guru-ka-bagh in their military uniforms with the object of cutting wood and thus getting themselves arrested there. Already about 60 of them have organised themselves and they held a sort of preliminary parade the other day at Guru-ka-bagh.

MONSOON.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 18.

The disturbance in south of Bay is less marked to-day and is probably about three hundred miles east of Madras moving in some northerly direction. It has given fairly heavy rain on Coromandel Coast. Rain has also fallen locally in Lower Burma, Malabar, Madras Deccan and at stations in Upper Burma.

Chief amounts are:—Mergui, Kyaukpyu, Akyab two inches, Tavoy three quarters, Myitkyina a half, Yamethin, Silchar one, Negapatam three quarters, Cuddalore a halt, Madras, Nellore two, Masulipatam four.

Forecast:—Extension in Mysore, Hyderabad and on north Madras coast.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

BUCKET SHOPKEEPERS CHARGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday Mr. B. N. Athavale, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, took up for hearing the next case of gambling in bucket-shops arising out of the series of raids carried out by the Police on the 9th September in different parts of the City. In the present case (1) P. Galtely, (2) Shivshankar Duligabhai and six others were charged with being present in a common gaming-house situated in the Gaity Theatre Building for the purpose of gambling on the 9th of September last.

Mr. Kenneth Mc. J. Kemp, bar-at-law instructed by Mr. Finan, Police prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. N. N. Saher, bar-at-law defended accused No. 1 and Mr. Upadhia, pleader accused No.4.

Inspector Simmons said he executed the warrant on the ground floor of the Gaity Theatre on the 9th September at 1 pm. He arrested all the accused. Some of the accused were seated on a bench and others standing round the Counter. There were two others behind the Counter. All of them were inside. Accused No. 1 was quite close to the Counter. He gave two marked five rupee notes which he handed to Sub-Inspector De Costa. He searched all the accused. On the person of accused No. 1 he found one betting-book and a betting form and cash amounting to Rs. 27/13. On accused No. 2 he found one wrist watch and a ten rupee note and 7 annas. On accused No. 4 he found cash Rs. 14. On accused No. 6 one book of betting, one membership card and Rs. 29 14 as. On accused No. 7 he found one membership card and cash. On accused No. 8 one betting book, one membership card and one receipt for bets and cash. As witness went in the room accused No. 1 was trying to leave the place and some of the accused were passing betting-forms to the Counter and taking receipts. He went to the spot on a signal from Sub-Inspector De Costa. He also seized a Counter files, membership cards and application for registration affair. That was a bucket-shop having had play-cards entitled "Special Warning."

At this stage the Magistrate explained the charge to all the accused who pleaded guilty with the exception of accused Nos. 2, 4, 7 and 10.

Sub-Inspector De Costa said that two marked five rupee-notes were handed to him by Inspector Simmons on the day in question. All the accused were inside the room.

Jethalal Dirajlal on behalf of accused No. 2 said he sent accused No. 2 to invite one Amritlal Dane to his house as there was a feast on that day.

Accused Nos. 4, 7 and 10 had no defence witnesses to call.

JUDGMENT.

His Worship convicted accused Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 8 to a fine of Rs. 30 each; accused No. 1 to a fine of Rs. 75; accused No. 7 to a fine of Rs. 10 and accused No. 10 to a fine of Rs. 50.

ANOTHER HAUL.

Before the same Magistrate (1) Maganlal Valji; (2) Ganesh Vithal and (3) Mohanlal Gulabchand were charged with being present at a gaming house situated at Singer's Sewing Depot, Kalbadevi Road for the purpose of gaming on the 9th September last.

The accused were undefended.

Inspector Fern who executed the warrant said all the three accused were arrested at Kalbadevi Road in the Singer Sewing Depot. He searched all the accused and from some of them he found membership-cards, betting forms etc.

Accused No. 1 and 3 pleaded not guilty to twhe charge, while accused No. 2 pleaded guilty.

His Worship convicted all the accused and sentenced them to a fine of Rs. 30 each.

RASH TAXI-DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Naiden charged Dorabji Dhanjibhoy, a taxi driver, with driving his car No. 7656 in a manner so rash and negligent as to endanger human safety.

Mr. Chunilal Shah, pleader defended the accused.

Mr. Gilbert Muspratt, Manager, Remington Typewriter Company, said at 2 p.m. on the 17th he was going along Queen's Road towards the Fort in a Ford Car. He was on the proper side of the road and was going fifteen miles an hour. Something dashed into the right of his car without his knowing what it was till he realized that it was the motor car driven by the accused. The car was thrown into the gutter. The accused's left rear wheel struck the complainant's right front wheel with such a heavy impact that his car swung round and was very considerably damaged.

After recording some further evidence, the accused pleaded not guilty to the charge.

His Worship in the course of his judgment said the accused was driving at such mad speed that he was utterly heedless of the other traffic on the road, evidently imagining that the whole of the road was at his disposal. He very nearly killed a man by his madness. His worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 200 in default six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

PRINCESS STREET POLICE STATION.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate enquired of Sgt. Harrison, who was present in Court, with regard to an incident in which the complainant and his witnesses in a cheating case were alleged to have been locked up at the Princess Street Police Station. Sergt. Harrison explained that the complainant had gone to bring the witnesses, while his father, one of the witnesses, remained in the Inquiry Room waiting for the complainant. They were not at all locked up in the cells, which was a lie. It was, therefore, wrong on the part of the complainant to have perjured himself in the witness-box.

A Coimbatore message of October 17th says:—Owing to heavy rain on Wednesday last a jungalestream from Kurudi Malai Hills overflowed, flooding adjoining cultivated lands. A flock of ship about fifty in number penned on lands was washel away. A deal body of a woman was found floating on water in a side pit.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer is one shilling three and five eighth pence and demand bills are one shilling three and twenty-one thirty-two pence.

TRAMWAY STRIKE

The Tramway emplcyees, who are on strike, now for nearly a month, assembled at the Northbrook Garden, Grant Road, at noon on Tuesday, for carrying out the idea of the procession, as previously announced in the "Chronicle." It appears that when Mr. Pawar, General Secretary of the Union, called on Mr. Kelly, the Police Commissioner on Monday, for permission, Mr. Kelly virtually refused the permission. The procession was subsequently abandoned by the Union authorities. The men, when they assembled in the Garden, were told the circumstances in which the decision had been arrived at. Speeches were made by Messrs. Patel, Pawar, Tairsee, Halai and Khatri urging the men to remain loyal to their standard. The men's enthusiasm was undiminished, and when they were asked the question whether they or any of them wished to go back to work, their answer was an emphatis "No." Among the strikers are men who have put in long service, ranging from fourteen to 24 years, and they are all determined to stand by the Union and the principle of arbitration in settling disputes between employers and the employed.

Mr. Tairsee informed the men that he, with Mr. Khatri and other friends, had been able to make arrangements to see that the Strike is on, but no nearer settlement today.

In the interval the Union Authorities have exhausted all means of settling it. They offered, *before* going on strike, to the Tramway Directorate, Arbitration, but the Board has observed sphinx-like silence. The Bombay Municipal Corporation refused to intervene—how rightly or wrongly you can judge—in a domestic quarrel as they alleged. The Governor-in-Council through the Labour office was appealed to, to intervene and he has agreed to intercede *if* both the parties are agreeable, viz., when his intercession will be superflous.

And so the strike continues. Nearly 1500 men—your brethren—are still out and had decided to go to the Colaba office of the Tramway Company in a procession to ask for their wages for days they had worked and which wages are due to them. The idea of the procession had to be given up, as we were threatened with the use of force by the Police on the slightest excuse. Hence, a Deputation of workmen was sent to the Tramway Company and the Company have refused to pay the wages referring them to the tender mercies of Law, perhaps thus desiring to break the spirit of the men and undermine their *morale* and thus force them into surrender by a rebellion of their stomach.

We have to appeal to you, the CITIZENS OF BOMBAY, to demonstrate your sympathy by helping the cause of Justice and Fairplay by subscribing to the Fund which has now been opened. Moneys may be sent to the "Bombay Chronicle" or to the undersigned at 70 Apollo Street, Fort, or relief tickets issued for the purpose be bought. Those of you who cannot subscribe "in coin," can help settlement of strike by desisting from using the tram cars. Calcutta did that and *in one day* forced the Tramway Company to accept arbitration. Will you do so, and thus help a good and just cause?

Subscriptions as under have been promised or already received.

Workers' Welfare Fund	Rs.	1000†
Dolatram Kashiram Esq.	Rs.	151†
Santaram Narayan Dabolkar	Rs.	100†
A "well-wisher" and friend of the B. E. S. T. Co.	Rs.	101†
Motilal Dayabhoy & Sons ...	Rs.	25†
C. M. Sheth	Rs.	51†
Narandas Purshotum Esq. ...	Rs.	51
Swaraj Sabha Volunteer Corps per Mr. V. A. Desai	Rs.	101

†Amounts Received.

On behalf of the Tramway Union.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE, President,
AHMED HAJI SIDICK KHATRI, Vice-President,
V. M. PAWAR, Hon. Gen. Secretary.

AN APPEAL TO THE CITIZENS OF BOMBAY.

Brethren:—

It is now a month that the Tramway Diwali festival did not prove a sunless one to them. Besides, he was appealing to the public for help and he hoped to be able to collect sufficient funds, which would tide them over for some weeks at least. It appears that Mr. Tairsee has already received a substantial amount for the relief of the strikers and it is expected that more funds will be forthcoming especially in such a good cause as that of the Tramway men. The strikers who numbered about a thousand on the maidan, were full of good cheer and unwavering in their determination. At the close of the meeting, Mr. V. A. Desai, on behalf of the Swarajya Sabha Volunteer Corps, announced a donation of Rs. 10.

AT NORTHBROOK GARDEN

EMPLOYEES OF THE TRAMWAY COMPANY—NOW ON STRIKE—WHO MUSTERED IN THEIR FULL STRENGTH AT THE NORTHBROOK GARDEN WITH THEIR BANNERS, PRIOR TO GOING IN PROCESSION TO THE TRAMWAY HEADQUARTERS AT COLABA. THE PROCESSION HAD TO BE CANCELLED AT THE LAST MOMENT.

MR. LAKMIDAS RAOJI TAIRSEE, PRESIDENT, TRAMWAY UNION, ADDRESSING THE TRAMWAY MEN WHO HAD ASSEMBLED AT THE NORTHBROOK GARDEN.

MR. PAWAR'S STATEMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I went to inform the Commissioner of Police about the procession of Tramway Strikers we had arranged for to-day. Mr. Kelly, the Commissioner, said that a procession of more than a thousand strikers, who were unemployed for nearly a month will be inadvisable as it was likely to bring about breaches of peace. Of course he cannot prohibit it, but he must insist that the strikers carry no sticks, that they must not shout out political cries like "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai, Mahomedally, Shaukatally ki Jai," and if there is the *slightest* disturbance of peace he will put it down *ruthlessly* that he will use *excessive force* as he believed that in the long run less blood is shed if firm and resolute action is sion.—Yours, etc.,

I told him the route we were to follow and that I would consult Mr. Tairsee and Mr. Khatri regarding the advisibility of having a procession at all in view of his warnings, but until I inform him otherwise the arrangement about the procession must stand.

After consulting Mr. Khatri and myself, Mr. Tairsee decided not to have the procession. In the evening I went again to the Commissioner's office to inform him that we have dropped the idea of the procession so that extensive police arrangements he had made to maintain law and order would be unnecessary, and that the police officers who were to live the route be saved from any waiting for the procession. Yours, etc.,

V. M. PAWAR,
General Secretary, Tramway Union.

LORD WINTERTON AT AGRA.

(Associated Press.)

AGRA, Oct. 18.

H. E. the Givernor of the United Provinces and Lord Winterton arrived here at 10 a.m. to-day and were received at the railway station by senior local officials. A salute was fired by the Fort Battery. *En route* to Agra, Lord Winterton and Sir Harcourt Butler visited Akbar's old city, Fatehpur Sikhri. Here Lord Winterton greatly admired the "Bolund Darwasa" and the exquisite screen carvings and sculptured work of the saint's tomb which was recently presented with a magnificient covering by Sir Harcourt Butler's Government. Another object of special interest to His Lordship was the wonderful palace of Raja Birbul, Akbar's favourite minister and humorist. Lord Winterton is in residence at Circuit House.

LATER.

Sir Harcourt Butler and Lord Winterton visited the Taj and the Fort this afternoon and left Agra, the former for Rampur and the latter for Delhi. The departure salute was fired from the fort.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A cricket match was played between the Prince of Wales' Club and Kshatriya Recreation Club on Sunday last at Lower Mahim and resulted in a victory for the former by ten wickets and 6 runs. The top scorers of the winning side were Raut 19 and George Samuel 12.

* * * *

The "Swarajya" publishes a Narasapatnam message deated 17th October to the effect that news has been received that Koya rebels (in Agency Tracts) looted on Saturday Addatagela station about forty miles from Pedlapuram. It is said the Government sub-treasury was safeguarded. It appears that Government are trying to chase the enemy.

* * * *

Mr. Haridas Ramdas exhorts Indians, "on these auspicious days of Diwali festival" to becomes members of the Gaurakhshan Seva Samaj, the fee of life membership of which, he says, is Rs. 15 and the annual fee for ordinary members Re. 1-4-0 per annum only. He dwells on the important work done by the Samaj in rescuing cows from the butchers' knife, and in improving Pinjrapoles.

* * * *

A Punjab Government press communique states:—In consequence of a number of persons courting arrest in Amritsar District, arrangements have been made for accommodation in suitable buildings of eighteen hundred prisoners and instructions have been given to the Inspector-General of Prisons to make plans for the accommodation of five to ten thousand more, if that shoud be necessary. (A. P.)

* * * *

A Wadhwan carrespondent writes:—

Seth Narandas Thackarshy, uncle of the late Vithaldas Damodardas Thackarshy of Bombay has donated a handsome sum of Rs. 40,000/-for the consruction of a High School and Hostel building in Wadhwan Civil Station. The want of a High School here was long felt and the proposed one will be a boon to the students of Wadhwan Civil Station and the surrounding district.

* * * *

Smyrna Day was enthusiastically observed at Kishanganj. A public mass meeting of Muslims and Hindus was held under the auspices of the Kishanganj Sub-Divisional Khilafat Committee a resolution to the effect that the peace terms of the Next Near East Conferenc without Indian delegates nominated by the Central Indian Khilafat Committee will not be binding upon united India, especially Indian Muslims was passed unanimously. The meeting further urged on the Indian Central Khilafat Committee to demand the release of all Indian political prisoners who are in prison for the Khilafat cause.

* * * *

A good example of the way in which villagers of the Frontier districts can defend themselves against raiders if they are given sufficient encouragement comes from the Bannu district. On the 3rd inst. two Marwat outlaws visited their homes secretly accompanied by a transborder Bittani. They were seen by the villagers and called upon to surrender. This they refused to do and fled towards the hills. The villagers pursued and surounded the outlaws and their friend and killel all three after a brisk fight.

BOXING IN SECUNDERABAD.

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 13.

About 3,000 spectators assembled to witness the match between the Royal Scots and the 13th R. I. Dragoon Guards in the semi-finals of the boxing tournament, resulting in a win for the former. The best fight of the evening was between Pte. Keenan and Pte. Hargreaves. The former was exceptionally quick whilst his opponent fought a plucky fight and was decided the best loser of the night. The second half of the programme was allotted to contests of well-known boxers in the district who had lost the tournament through their teams losing. Sgt. Marsh of the 18th Brigade (Heavy-weight Champion of India, 1919 and 1921, winner of open Mussoorie Light Heavies, 1920) gave an excellent exhibition with Gunner Quillan of the same Brigade which was the feature of the evening.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, October 18.

Market has been quiet all day with exception of good demand for certain tea shares. At close there was spurt in Howrahs and Clive, final rates being Rs. 44-8 and Rs. 31-8 respectively. Other jutes had a rather better tone but very little business was reported. Cottons were better though Dunbars came back a point. Keshorams were quoted at Rs. 10-4 all day. Bengal Nagpurs had buyers at Rs. 340. Coals were dull with business very restricted. Indian Iron and Steel were asked for up to Rs. 53-12, but with this exception Industrials had a few buyers. Tea shares again received a good deal of attention from buyers. The list of business done shows sharp rises in prices of several scrips during the day. Banks were dull and generally unchanged. Bonds continue firm. Following were closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3½ per cent Government Paper 58-8, 5 per cent War Bonds (1929-47) at 83-2, 6 per cent Bonds (1926) at 100-7, 6 per cent Bonds (1927) at 100-10, 6 per cent Bonds (1932) at 100-12.

Bank:—Calcultta Industrial Bank 8 discount, Imperial Bank (fully paid) 1348.

Cotton:—Dunbar 305, Kesoram 1046.

Jute:—Birla 4-13, Century 18-12, Clive 32, Empire 43-12, Dulhousie 311 s.l., Gourepore 615, Howrah 43-12, Naihati (pref) 101-8, Orient 164, Reliance 45, Waverly 10.

Miscellaneous:—Sendra 18-4 , s.l., Indian Iron and Steel 52-12, Behar rice 2-8, Spences Hotel 12, Hatirkool Oil 4-12, Boorooah Timber 105, Calcutta Steam Navigation 129, Assam Sugar 1-6, Carew and Co., 37

Tea:—Bhatkawa 45-4, Bishnauth Tea 18-4, Dessai Purbattia 160 s.l., East India 72-s.l., Hathikhira 11-4, Jutlibari 10-4 s.l., Namburnadi 10-4, Singeil 55, Sonai River 100, Tirrihanna 10-4, Okayati pref, 70 s. e. l., Doddabari 23.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and five-eighth pence and demand bills one shilling three and twenty-one thirty-two pence.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE,
Thursday, October 19, 1922.

FREEDOM OF OPINION.

On the leaflet which was circulated in connection with Tuesday's great meeting of protest against the Press Bill (1922) we read:

The Government of India say that Seditious writings in newspapers against Princes are many. The people of India say that, comparing figures from 1857, the alleged seditious writings come almost to nil and, if any, no untoward events have so far happened.

We venture to say that no untoward events have ever happened to any prince or government in any country owing to the freedom of the Press; whereas untoward events of the first magnitude have resulted from restrictions on that freedom. We do not, of course, refer to the necessary restraint of the common law of the land, to which writers in the Press, like everybody else, are subject, but to special enactments designed to "protect" a certain Estate of the Realm or certain personages in the sense of securing to their acts immunity from fair comment and honest criticism, and gagging the expression of public opinion in regard to them. Such estate or such personages have always suffered more from restrictions which, irritating the public, made them unpopular than they ever could have suffered from the free expression of opinion. Mr. Jinnah, who can boast a wide acquaintance among Indian Princes, in his speech as president of Tuesday's meeting, declared that many of the Princes did not wish for the "protection" afforded them in the new Press Bill. That we can well believe. Indeed, we find, as we read history, that great personages have often had to thank their officious "protectors" rather than themselves for policies which led to their undoing. It is to be wished that, in the best interests of their order, those Princes of whom Mr. Jinnah spoke would join together in a public denial of their need or wish for "protection" of this kind. As Mr. Jinnah also stated, there are unwise, unprogressive Princes, whose only pleasure is to work their own sweet will; and it would be a pity, in the present and still more in the future, if they should be considered typical of Indian Princedom by the public, as is almost certain to be the case if the enlightened Princes give no signal of dissent from this new measure.

We have often heard it said by Europeans that, though good in Europe, the freedom of the Press is bad for Eastern countries. A safety valve for public feeling is needed in all countries, and especially in Eastern countries where public feeling is, when roused, much more explosive. While the Press in Egypt was free, there was much verbal warfare but none of the political assassinations and armed risings which have marked the era of strict censorship. That censorship was imposed in the interests of the British Occupation and the Khedivial dynasty. It has made both hated as they never were before. It was the suppression of the rights of free opinion and free speech in Turkey, more than anything else, which made the Turkish Revolution popular and really national, and the same may be said with equal truth of Russia, also essentially an Eastern country. On the contrary, we should say that the freedom of the Press is more necessary in Eastern than in Western countries, if the desire of the Government is peace, and the aim progress. There is a lot of quite well-grounded discontent in Indian States at present, and it has no outlet for expression save the Press of British India. To stop the Press of British India from criticising the administration of the Indian States, it seems to us, would be as dangerous as sitting on a safety-valve.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH IN INDIA

The maintenance of the Church of England in India is one of the worst anomalies obtaining under British rule, and Mr. C. F. Andrews has done well to draw the attention of the Indian public to the essential weakness of such an establishment in India and its costliness to the poor people of this country, in a closely reasoned contribution to the Press. Himself a Christian of very liberal views, Mr. Andrews admits that very careful and considerate thinking will be needed on the part of Englishmen, if misunderstandings are to be avoided, if prejudices and false preconceptions are to be removed and if the new desires and aims of leading Indians are to be met with sympathy, frankness and appreciation. Only in this spirit can the subject be discussed in such a way as not to introduce into it the bitterness of political and party strife. It is not so much the question of the cost of the establishment that is the primary factor from the Indian point of view as the uncritical support the Church has been rendering to the bureaucracy, giving the ecclesiastical benediction to all sorts of Government undertakings. The Indian public would be the last in the world to grudge money for philanthropic purposes; but there is a strong public opinion in the country which believes, and not without justification, that "if the Church in India were set entirely free and were in a position on all occasions to express her own mind, then her influence would far more often than before be on the side of the Indian people in their sufferings and their oppressions."

It is not that some of the thoughtful Bishops and Chaplains do not realise the anomalous position of India paying for the State religion. They do desire the spiritual freedom of the Church which alone can make free expression of their real feelings possible on various Indian problems. The country cannot afford to ignore the influence the utterances of the ecclesiastical heads carry with the people and the Government, a convincing proof of which was given at the time of the South African struggle when Dr. Whitehead, the Bishop of Madras, and Dr. Lefroy of Calcutta took the lead among the Europeans, by expressing, without any reservation at all, their intense sympathy with the South African Indians in the wrongs from which they had been suffering. But it is only rarely that the Church in India ranges herself strongly with the people of the country. Mr. Andrews gives an apt illustration of the helplessness of the establishment in India when the Bishops and Chaplains were called upon by the Viceroy in 1919, by special order, to hold services of thanksgiving in all Churches for the infamous Treaty of Versailles. They did this without a single protest, though the Treaty itself was a flagrant breach of the terms on which the Armistice was made. Confidence in the Church was weakened, also, when the Bishops were silent during the terrible Punjab days in 1919, even after all the facts of Jallianwalla Bagh were brought to light.

This state of things is inevitable in India so long as the Anglican Church is regarded as a mere part of the machinery of the Government of India. The Bishops as Chaplains are more "Government servants" than independent workers, and their proselytising activities cannot but be odious to large masses of Hindus and Mussalmans who have to pay for their stipends. Mr. Andrews has clearly expressed what the Indian leaders think of the establishment. "It is either the missionary", say the Indian leaders sadly, "seeking to make converts and proselytising our people, or else it is the Chaplain who takes up at once the orthodox Government position and regards every cry for freedom as 'sedition'". We have a place in our hearts for Christ. We think that as people of Asia, where He was born, we understand Him better than Europe. What we do not understand is this State religion, which professes to be the doctrine of the meek and lowly Jesus of Nazareth. We can see with our own eyes every day that this is not His creed." It is, thus, for the better understanding of Christianity and friendly relationship with the Anglo-Indians and Indian Christians that the Indian leaders are demanding that the State Establishment should be abandoned and that the Church should be helped in return for any good and philanthropic services it may be able to perform, like other institutions on the grant-in-aid system. The danger lies in the "cash-nexus" which should be scrupulously avoided where compromise on moral issues is involved. The Indian public has long been agitating for Disendowment as well as Disestablishment. The long experience of the Bishops in India has roused their conscience against the injustice involved in the whole system. It is time that they should respect public sentiment and free themselves from the continual pressure of "the dead-weight of the State connexion on the episcopal and clerical mind."

MR. SASTRI'S "MISSION."

Mr. Sastri has certain admirable qualities which, if they are not altogether unknown to his countrymen, are at any rate not duly appreciated by them. It was left for the benevolent Government, always on the alert for such a prize phenomenon, to pick up the marvel and utilise his rare qualities for purposes of "Imperial" solidarity that is to say, for the purpose of camouflaging the anti-Indian activities of the Empire. The expensive itinerary that has now ended has finished the education of the "Show Boy of the Empire." And, he is now busy rewarding his patrons for their foresight by entertaining them with many an anecdote and legend of good feeding, hospitality and goodwill. It is, however, evident that there are those in the Dominions who are intelligent enough not to confuse this holiday tour with a "mission" The following from a correspondent in Melbourne, published in "Foreign Affairs", gives quite a different account and interpretation of Mr. Sastri's visit than the flattering descriptions which usually reach us here. This is how the intelligent in Melbourne think about Mr. Sastri's "mission". "Like Mrs. Besant—and all *discreet* visitors to Australia—Mr. Sastri has avoided any expression of opinion on the "White Australia" policy by which his compatriots are vigorously debarred from the country. Indeed, had it suited the Government to do so, he himself could have been refused permission to land by the simple process of imposing a dictation test in Senegalese. Nevertheless he has been received with considerable suspicion by Labour bodies. The effusive welcome by certain politicians who are suspected of heresy on this sacred dogma, and especially by the Millions Club in Sydney, has given rise to doubts as to the real object of his visit. Some of the leaders of Labour have not scrupled to reproach him for what they term his sycophantic attitude to the British Government. The sympathy of Labour circles is entirely with Gandhi and the Non-cooperators, and they consider that by accepting office under the British Government Sastri has deserted the cause of his country's freedom. While willing to concede civic rights to Indians in Australia, they think and say, in the downright Australian fashion, that Indians would be better employed in agitating for the enfranchisement of the oppressed millions at home."

We referred the other day to Mr. Sastri's threat that Indians are determined not to be bullied any longer and that, if the Union Jack is not going to bring them maintenance of self-respect and their own sense of honour, they must seek their political salvation outside the British Empire. Mr. Lloyd George has asked India to cooperate with the Steel Frame with a view to strengthen the hold of the Empire on her. What reply has Mr. Sastri to give to this bullying of his country?

Notes of the Day

The Political Machine!

The talk of a General Election in England and the feverish activities of Ministers-in-General, and Mr. Lloyd George in particular, reminds us of the farce of party Government in England, which masquerades under the name of Democracy. The party system, which was originally of natural growth, has now become a formidable engine of which the members are the slaves, a machine which runs on of itself, which no individual or group of individuals, short of a national uprising, is strong enough to cope with. The machine controls the individuals completely; and these have no time for national or world considerations, thought or study, so exacting is the machine, and so much has it become the end and object of concern for all its servants. Those who think that Mr. Lloyd George has succeeded in mastering the machine, because he has managed to stand alone, balancing between two parties, are in an error. His has merely been the feat of an acrobat who might perform his tricks upon a running engine, attracting all attention to himself. And it could have been performed by anyone who had the necessary gift of balance, which in politics is financial support. For behind the party system are the party funds, and behind the party funds the great financiers, which explains the "hidden hand" of high finance, not always strictly national, which has been evident in English policy of recent years.

A Foreigner's Advice.

Mr. Lloyd George will be remembered in history as the first British statesman to devise the new expedient of a one-man party, to which he was driven—as the devotees of the machine are always *driven*, they are not free agents—in order to escape from a precarious position in which he could not count upon support from the funds of either of the two great parties. Then the private "secretariat" of the garden of No. 10 Downing Street was founded, in which all the "secretaries" were, if not millionaires, at any rate very rich men. And those rich men became more really influential in affairs of State than some members of the Cabinet. That is the explanation current in political circles of the otherwise inexplicable phenomenon of Lloyd Georgian supremacy. Whether it is accurate or not we cannot say; but it seems certain that the Premier has had strong financial backing quite independent of the old party funds. And that will help him now in the expensive work of a general election, which is also part of the machine, whose oil is money. We remember a distinguished foreigner who came to London on a diplomatic mission deploring the deterioration of the standard of English political morality. We said: "It is not the men; it is the machine, which is too strong for them." His reply was: *Cassez la Machine!*—"Smash the machine"! We cannot see the English people doing that.

The Strength of the Machine.

Of the strength of the political machine, the octopus hold it has obtained upon the life of England and its obstinate resistance to reform, the following anecdote will give the reader some idea. There was at one time a considerable agitation against plural voting (which has since been much restricted without much altering the complicated nature of the register of voters). The cry "One man one vote" was being raised on all hands. The principle that every man on attaining the age of twenty-one should have the vote as a natural right, seemed so much more reasonable, so much simpler, than the intricate property and householder franchise that one wondered why it could not be at once adopted. Once, in our hearing, the question why the register could not be simplified was put to a well-known party agent in the Eastern Counties. The answer was: "Why, my good Sir, are you aware that there are more than three hundred thousand people who get their living through the complications of the present register?" No wonder that many people in England scoff at the name of democracy, as of a thing which has been tried and failed.

True and False Democracy.

The fact is that true democracy has never yet been tried at all—except perhaps in Switzerland, and there not fully. Least of all has true democracy been tried in England. Indeed we should feel inclined to say that true democracy is incompatible with parliamentary institutions, or at any rate with the party system as it exists in England. If canvassing were punished—as it ought to be, for it is utterly against the principle of franchise—if expenditure by candidates over elections were made illegal and the State was charged with all their cost, if elections were conducted through the post, if the party funds were regularly audited and the balance-sheet published—a multitude of ifs—then true democracy might have a chance with parliamentary institutions. But at present, it has not. And here we come again to grips with Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, M.L.A., who, in his recent letter to us, seemed to think that "Government of the people, for the people, by the people" could be attained in India by the mere Indianisation of the services and of the personnel of Government under the present system and on the parliamentary lines laid down by the Reforms. It may be so attainable; we do not know. All we know is that it has not yet been attained, nor seems likely to be attained, in England, whence the Reforms Scheme model is derived. We personally believe the parliamentary model to be ill-adapted to the needs of India, as of every other Eastern country. Other Eastern countries have adopted it with some enthusiasm, for it was a fetish of progressives in old days, but in every instance they have had to supplement it by the old Oriental system, which has been found to work better and is a great deal more democratic. The parliament has thus become a needless pageant, where it has not been made a part of the Oriental system before-mentioned—a panchayat of the panchayats. And so we honestly believe it will become in India, when India has her natural right of free development. If it were not supported by the force of Government it would be evidently so even now; for the Congress, representing the old Oriental form of Government, would quite outshine it. That is why we say that the separation of the Government of India from the Government of England, and not the Indianisation of the existing system of Government is the first essential of Swaraj; because we value India's right to free development on Indian lines.

A Member of the League.

"King" Feisul of Iraq must now be duly proud of his enhanced stature as a member of the League of Nations! We are not told, however, what is the annual subscription he will have to pay for the rather costly, though empty, privilege of being able to talk in that assembly. We do not think the people of Iraq have any Moderates or Cooperators left to represent them in the League of Nations, for most of their big men have been deported, and we do not know the political hue of the politicians left behind in that country. But they must be an amorphous body, otherwise they would not have been allowed to roam at large, for Sir Percy Cox cannot tolerate even the spineless Moderates! If the "notables" now left behind will not say "Cox Sahebki Jai" in Arabic, when they are so ordered, then it will be their turn to be invited to tea and, on the way, kidnapped and deported. The "King", who has made a treaty with the British, is to follow their advice only and in return get protected by them against his "enemies", the Turks and the Bolshevists. It is difficult in these days to distinguish a friend from an enemy, for international diplomacy is such a mysterious and holy thing that nobody knows its ways. We are sorry for "King" Feisul though we cannot but regard his present plight as retribution for his former conduct. After betraying the cause of the Turks, for the sake of money, he himself has been driven from place to place and betrayed by his late allies, and now his position is incomparably less comfortable and less dignified, while no more independent, than that held by the Grand Sharif of Mecca under Turkish sovereignty!

"COALITION IS DONE."

WHAT UNIONISTS WANT.

LORD SALISBURY'S ADDRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The Marquis of Salisbury, addressing the Unionist Diehards at Arlington House, today, repudiated the advice of Mr. Chamberlain to support the Coalition, which had become increasingly unpopular. The only ground for continuing the Coalition was the Bolshevist bogey. But it was absurd to say that the majority of working classes were Bolshevists. They were hard-headed and patriotic. The Coaition was done and the Unionists respectfully demanded freedom for their party.

"A STALE AND FAMILIAR GIBE."

LORD GLADSTONE'S RETORT.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Lord Gladstone, in a letter to the Press, replying to Mr. Lloyd George's attack, says the world was waiting for a pronouncement on the grave public events, yet he devoted some time to demolishing him (Lord Gladstone) by a stale and familiar gibe. He declares that the Premier cannot escape the responsibility for the debacle in the Near East, which is the inevitable result of the Government's policy.

CHURCHILL'S SPEECH POSTPONED.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Mr. Churchill's speech at Bristol has been postponed, as he is suffering from gastroenteritis.

PEEMIER'S NEXT SPEECH.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Mr. Lloyd George's next speech will be delivered at Leeds on October 21st.

SIR ROBERT SANDERS' RESIGNATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Sir Robert Sanders announced at the meeting at Bridgwater that he had tendered his resignation as Under Secretary for War, but he had been asked to take no further action until Thursday's meeting. He intended to stand as a Conservative at the next election.

GENERAL ELECTION.

MINISTERS' EFFORTS TO PUT OFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 18.

A political correspondent declares that the Ministers are making effort to put off the general election till January owing to an imminent risk of a complete split in the Conservative Party and the danger thereby caused to the prospects of Mr. Lloyd George's Government.

NO ELECTION TILL APRIL.

Sir Henry Foreman, speaking at Hammersmith, thought that there would be no election till April. He had reason to believe that if the present Government were allowed to proceed there would be a great surprise in the shape of remission of taxation next Spring.

SCOTTISH CHURCHES MISSIONARY CONGRESS.

KING'S HOPE AND PRAYER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The King, in a message to the Scottish Churches Missionary Congress, which is assembled at Glasgow, spoke of the noble self-sacrificing work in mission fields, and described the Congress as a happy augury for future missionary endeavour. He hoped and prayed that the joint deliberations of the Churches would be a source of new strength and inspiration in the spread of Christian gospel

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

MUNIFICENT BOMBAY CONTRIBUTIONS

Seth Mulraj Khatau and his nephews Seth Tricumdas and Tulsidas, sons of the late Seth Goverdhandas Khatau, had promised a donation of Rs. 2 lakhs and a half to the Hindu University for promoting the education of women. The generous donors have made over the amount, with interest for the last two years amounting to 34,000, that is a total sum of two lakhs and eighty-four thousand and six hundred to the trustees of the Benares Hindu University for constructing and maintaining a hostel for at least a hundred women students at the University. This will remove a much felt want at the University.

Seth Daya Shankar Dev Shankar Dave has transferred to Hindu University property worth a lakh of rupees which fetches a rent of Rs. 7,200 per annum for the promotion of Ayurvedic studies at the University.

Seth Mathuradas Vissenjee Khimjee has also paid a lakh of rupees towards his promised donation of one lakh and a half for the promotion of Ayurvedic studies at the University.

INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE.

FRENCH PROPOSE PARIS AS VENUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Paris.—It is semi-officially stated that while the Government accept the principle of the experts' discussion for the modification of the Treaty of Sevres, they are of opinion that the Turkish National Leaders might be led to imagine that the inter-Allied Conference was designed to prejudice Ottoman interests, and therefore, the selection of London as a venue would import a new difficulty into the already complicated negotiations. Hence the French Government proposes that the meeting should be held in Paris where the preliminary work of the settlement of the Near East problem was undertaken in March last.

VENUE OF PEACE CONFERENCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY INSISTS ON SMYRNA.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Constantinople.—A local Nationalist organ states that the National Assembly has decided to insist upon Smyrna as the venue of the Peace Conference.

Hamid Bey, the Nationalist representative in Constantinople, interviewed by the same newspaper, urged that a meeting at Smyrna would enable the National Assembly to proceed there and keep in touch with the progress of negotiations.

"OLD TREATIES FALL TO GROUND."

Referring to the Capitulations, Hamid Bey declared that like all other old treaties these had completely fallen to the ground owing to the war. Henceforth, Turkey's relations with the Western world would be established on entirely new bases.

CONFERENCE OPENS ON NOVEMBER 6TH?

F. BOUILLON'S ADVICE.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Paris.—M. Franklin Bouillon, in an address to newspaper correspondents, urged that time should not be lost in summoning

FRENCH ENVOY TO KEMAL

M. FRANKLIN BOUILLON.

the Near East Conference which should be conducted in a spirit of peace and not war. A poisonous atmosphere of distrust would be fatal. November 6th is mentioned as the date on which the Conference will probably open.

ALLIED EXPERTS' CONFERENCE.

TO DRAFT CLAUSES OF NEW TREATY WITH TURKEY.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Rome.—The newspapers state that the British Government has proposed to the French and the Italian Governments an urgent meeting, in London, on October 20th, of a conference of experts to draft economic and financial clauses of the new treaty with Turkey. The Italian Government has agreed to appoint delegates immediately.

MUDANIA CONVENTION.

TIME NOT WASTED IN GIVING EFFECT.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Constantinople.—Addressing the Press representatives, General Sir Charles Harington said time was not being wasted

(Continued on next page.)

EMPIRE EXHIBITION

COMMITTEE'S DECISION ON EMPIRE PRODUCE

MR. R. DONALD RESIGNS AS A PROTEST

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Mr. Robert Donald has resigned the membership of the committee of the British Empire Exhibition as a protest against the decision not to restrict the supplies for the exhibition in the restaurants to the Empire produce where it could be obtained. Mr. Donald believes that the committee's decision has not harmonized with the spirit of the exhibition and has upset the expectations held out to the Dominion Governments as an inducement to participate.

Mr. Donald says that the committee turned down the representations from Major Belcher, the head of the exhibition mission touring the Dominions, emphasising the desirability of utilizing exclusively imperial produce, on the ground that it was impracticable. The committee subsequently modified its attitude, but did not entirely adopt Maj. Belcher's recommendation. On the other hand, Mr. Donald considered that the exceptions were solely necessary in the case of excisable drinks, cigars, cigarettes, and hors d'oeuvres, for which, however, British alternative supplies ought to be invited. He mentions the memorandum handed in which shews that it is necessary to obtain meat, fruit, maize, cheese, eggs, etc., from foreign sources. He declares that the policy of the Empire first is not being observed in other directions, notably in the supply of certain timber which can be procured in the Empire.

ADVERTISEMENT OF EMPIRE PRODUCTS.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The "Times" article on "the Empire food at Wembley" says that it would be a great object lesson and a magnificent advertisement of the Empire products if it could be said that food consumed by the visitors to the Empire Exhibition of 1924 was all of British origin. In view of the strong feeling in the Dominions on the subject, it was hoped that the exhibition authorities would carefully investigate the possibilities of meeting the wishes of the Dominions before reaching a definite decision.

WAY TO MAKE UP REDUCED RAILWAY REVENUE.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The Railway Companies point out that although the new fares rule is fifty per cent. above the pre-War compared with the seventy-five, the working costs, especially the wages, are still far higher in proportion. Therefore, they hope that a further reduction of wages, as a result of negotiations with the railway trade unions, and also increased traffic, will make up the ten million sterling reduced revenue involved by the changes.

(Continued from column 4.)

at ease" and unless they carried out that precept, it would be futile to carry on the campaign for *Swarajya*. It was their first duty to treat everyone alike, no matter whether he was a moderate or a nationalist (Cheers).

Mr. U. K. Oza said the Maharashtrians were now asking the people to seek election to the Council, but they (the nationallists) knew very well how the work for the country was being carried out in the Councils. He, therefore, appealed to them to ignore the persons who asked them to seek election to the Council.

Mr. Manilal Kothari said he was glad that hundreds of Parsis had gathered at the Excelsior Theatre to hear what Pandit Malaviya had to say on the present situation of the country. They must remember that the time had come when they should discharge their duty towards the country. They knew that, at present, how their brethren in the Punjab—the Akalis—were out for sacrifice. The Akalis deserved every support of the people of India. Finally he appealed to them to discharge their duty towards the depressed classes by financing the Depressed Class Mission as far as possible.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The chairman, then, said that they met there to celebrate "Gandhi Day." They should continue holding such public meetings so long as the Mahatma was not released from jail. They were, by that time, quite aware of the bravery shown by the Akalis who were fighting for their country. The progress of the non-co-operation movement should not be judged from what was taking place in Bombay alone but if they reviewed the whole movement, they would doubtless find that it had not lost its vigour. Last month, the speaker was glad to say, there was a large sale of Khadi, which distinctly showed that they had made some progress in the direction of boycotting foreign cloth. They should bear in mind the splendid work done by their Moslem brethren in the cause of Khilafat and of the country. All that he appealed to them to do was that they should, without any sort of hesitation, carry on the campaign for Swarajya on the principles so ably laid down by Mahatma Gandhi by strengthening the non-cooperation movement. (Cheers).

The meeting was, then dissolved.

"CARRY OUT MAHATMA'S WISHES"

"CONCILIATE THE MODERATES"

'GANDHI DAY" IN BOMBAY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, a public meeting was held yesterday night at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to celebrate "Gandhi Day," Mr. K. P. Khadilkar, presiding.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DAY.

Mr. Tripathi at the outset said that they had been meeting every month with the object of celebrating "Gandhi Day." Some persons were of opinion that they should now give up celebrating "Gandhi *Parva*," but the speaker was of opinion that it should be observed so long as Mahatma Gandhi was not liberated from the jail. He appealed to his friends that it was their bounden duty to meet together every month on "Gandhi Day." They met together every month with a view to take stock of the activities of the past month. The Non-cooperation movement which was so ably launched by Mahatma should be strengthened on the lines laid down by that great leader. To his mind the movement was getting stronger day by day.

Speaking about the Near East Question, the speaker said that the great enemy of Turkey was Mr. Lloyd George, They knew how important the Turkish question was, but unfortunately on account of the obstinacy of Mr. Lloyd George it was not yet settled, with the result that there was no peace in the country. They could only force the hands of Government by boycotting foreign cloth, and by carrying out the wishes of Mahatma Gandhi.

Finally, he appealed to them to enroll themselves as members of the Congress. They should all try their best to help their country to reach the goal of Swarajya. (Applause).

Prof. Lalit then recited some national songs suitable to the occasion and appealed to the audience to ply the *charkha* and carry out the wishes of Mahatma Gandhi.

"CONCILIATE THE MODERATES."

Mr. R. S. Padhidri, next speaking in English said that it had now become customary for speaker after speaker to sing the praise of Mahatma Gandhi. They had met there to review their work and see how far they had discharged the responsibilities with which they had been entrusted by the country. How far they had discharged those responsibilities, was the question they had got to ponder over. They had failed very sadly in the discharge of those responsibilities. Had they done all that they could, to promote goodwill amongst congressmen and liberals outside? That question, however, unpleasant, he could not dismiss from his mind. Let them not forget that they would not get what they wanted unless they were united. The speaker dwelt at length upon the necessity of securing the co-operation of the moderates and liberals.

Speaking about the election campaign at Poona, the speaker said that their newspapers, with the exception of a few, had sinned and sinned deeply in that respect. Such newspapers, instead of following the advice of Mahatma Gandhi and helping them in the matter, were hampering their progress. How many newspapers were there, he asked, which while speaking about moderates were refraining themselves from the language of hatred? Were they following the dictates of Mahatma Gandhi?

UNTOUCHABILITY.

Concluding, he said he realized his responsibility as a member of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee; but that day he could not help expressing his honest opinion on the question of untouchability. for, what had the B. P. C. C. done in the matter? Very often sub-committees were appointed to thrash out the question, but the people did not know what their report was about it. He asked them again what had they done as regards the removal of untouchability? It was yet time that they made amends in the matter. The Depressed Classes Mission in Bombay had begun collecting funds for their various activities. He, very often thought that if that work was taken up by the Congress, how much good would they had been able to do towards the depressed classes who were now handicapped for want of sufficient funds. He, therefore, fervently appealed to them all to finance the Mission as much as possible.—(Cheers.)

UNION IS STRENGTH.

Dr. Savarkar said he agreed with Mr. Padbidri in whatever he had said as regards their duty towards the country. They should realize in what manner the national movement was going on at present. It might be that the non-co-operation movement was not as strong as it was some months ago, but if they had regard for their greatest leader who was now in jail, they shoud not get dejected but carry on their campaign with vigour and zeal. They must bear in mind that unless they stood united in their various nationalist camps, they could not expect to attain Swaraj. They should not show contempt towards the moderates, no matter whether they followed the non-co-operation movement or not. They should bear in mind the noble words of Mahatma Gandhi viz., "You should put the Moderates and Englishmen

(Continued in column 3.)

"THE PRESENT SITUATION"

MAHATMAJI EULOGISED

LECTURE BY PT. MALAVIYA.

On Wednesday evening Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya delivered an instructive and interesting lecture at the Excelsior Theatre before a large gathering of Parsi ladies and gentlemen on "The present situation", Sir D. M. Petit presiding.

The Panditji addressed the meeting for an hour and forty-five minutes and was heard with rapt attention. He started with an apology for being a victim to cold and fever and for his voice being too feeble. He addressed the gathering seated on a chair.

HISTORY OF THE CONGRESS.

At the outset the Panditji outlined the history of the last 150 years when there was no unity among the Indian Princes and the people which gave an opportunity to the enterprising English merchants to build an Empire in India. The English people possessed patriotism, splendid discipline and power of organization which facilitated their task of building the Empire. It was in 1858 after the mutiny that the Queen of England took up the entire control of the Indian administration. Till then the administration was in the hands of enterprising English traders. After 1858 High Courts and Legislative Councils were established which gave them representative power to a certain extent. In 1885 the National Congress was started which united all communities together—a unity—which never existed before. The Indian National Congress gave expression to Indian sentiments and when they did so in case of the Illbert Bill there was a great storm from the Anglo-Indian community. It was not an agitation against a certain or particular community, such as Parsi, or Hindu or Mohamedan or Jew, but against Indian in general. This agitation opened the eyes of Indians to the real position of Indians in their own land. From this time onwards there was only one organization which drew all educated Indians in one common bond. By reason of some misunderstanding or consideration some people preferred to remain outside the Congress fold but they remained so only for a while. Dadabhoy Nowroji, the grand old man of India was the first to take active part in the Congress. There were also other friends of the Congress, viz Sir P. M. Mehta and Sir Dinshaw Wachha who contributed a great deal to build national unity. From that time up to 1907 the Congress had wonderful unanimity. In 1907 there was a division at Surat which remained till 1915. In 1915 before the death of Sir P. M. Mehta the two Congress parties were again united.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

Up to this time they were told by their English friends that Swaraja in India was impossible until Hindus and Moslems were united. In 1916 a compact at Lucknow was arrived at and the National Congress drew out a programme for consideration. In 1917 Mr. Montague and Lord Chelmsford drew out a scheme for the self-Government of India or what is commonly called Reform Scheme. Unfortunately there have been two parties since then. The first party honesty considered that the reforms were sufficient and adequate, while the other party considered that they were insufficent and inadequate. In 1920 Mahatma Gandhi pleaded with their departed friend Mr. Tilak that the reforms be accepted and a fair trial be given with a view to widen its scope. Unfortunately in 1919 the Martial Law in Punjab and the Rowlat Act sowed the seeds of trouble in India. An agitaiton against the Government was started because the Government did not respond to the cries for righting the wrongs of the Punjab. Then came the question of the Khilafat, which gave greater impetus to the feeling Till this time Mahatma Gandhi was pleading for co-operation. Now he resorted to Non-co-operation.

GENESIS OF N. C. O. MOVEMENT.

Non-cooperation was only an expression of protest against the Government. The government construed it as rebellion and war, but it was only a protest. In justice to Government he said they (Government) did certain acts of atonement such as paying damages to some sufferers, releasing some prisoners sentenced by Court Martial, abstaining from collecting taxes from certain villages and towns for recovery of damages and removing certain officers who acted in a high handed way during the Martial Law regime. But this did not satisfy the people. The chief perpetrators of the wrongs, Sir Michael O'Dwyer and General Dyer were not punished and they demanded that they should be punished.

At this time the Khilafat question was introduced, though except a few Mohomedans here and there and the Ali Brothers no other Mahomedans felt for the question keenly. It was the strong and powerful voice of Mahatma Gandhi that gave the impetus and strength to the Khilafat question and

(Continued on page 8.)

PREMIER'S SPEECH

INDIAN PRESS OPINIONS

CALCUTTA'S VERDICT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17.

Commenting on the Premier's speech the *"Statesman"* says:—The Prime Minister showed a good case for the substance of Government policy, while its one weak point—what Mr. Asquith described as "flag-waving and bugle-blowing"—has been more or less condoned by the successful result of the Mudania meeting.

The *"Englishman"* remarks that the speech was lacking in the sobriety to be expected from men in responsible conditions but thinks that the Premier reflected the attitude of the bulk of the English speaking races towards party politicians.

The *"Bengalee"* thinks that the suspension of war in the Near East was due to the unwillingness of the Dominions to send troops and the rebuff which the Premier received from the French and the Italian that the Prime Minister deserves no credit. The paper points out that he did not attempt to defend the Treaty of Sevres.

The *"Servant"* says:—The speech leaves no doubt that Britain will resist with all her might the Khilafat and Turkish demands.

The *"Amrita Bazar Patrika"* says:—Brazenfacedness is the only game left, and the Premier knows the game is up for him.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 17.

The *"Leader"* characterises the speech as an unconvincing and specious defence of policy while the *"Independent"* calls it a challenge to Islam which will be answered by the Central Khilafat Committee at its meeting in Delhi.

"A GOOD CASE SPOILED".

Commenting on the Premier's speech the *"Civil and Military Gazette"* says:—It is obvious that Mr. Lloyd George was led astray by his anger at the injustice of the attacks to which he had been subjected by those who used to be his political friends and supporters. It may be admitted that the Premier convinced Independent Liberal leaders of their palpable inconsistency in posing as champions of the Turks but he has done it in a way that seems to justify the accusation that he has altogether ignored the interest of millions of British Moslems in the question at issue. The speech was a painful example of a good case spoiled and a great opportunity missed.

The vernacular Press here have made adverse comments.

PIONEER TO THE RESCUE.

The *"Pioneer"* commenting on the Premier's speech declares that the flood of ill informed invectives to which the Government has been subjected might have frustrated the very object which those who indulged in it professed to have in view and rendered honourable peace unattainable; but the results of the Premier's policy have been the Mudania agreement and the retirement of Turkish troops from the Chanak zone. In justifying his policy as the only sure road to peace, Mr. George has the facts on his side. If his opponents are determined to drive him from office, he can at all events appeal to the country with the straight-forward declaration that his policy, whatever its critics may say, as a matter of fact, averted war.

MADRAS PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 17.

Commenting on the Premier's speech "Swarajya" says that the speech smacks too much of the hustings and is, more or less, in the nature of a last throw of the dice by the bankrupt gambler in despair.

The "Daily Express" says Mr. Lloyd George's bluff was in full force on Saturday last. The Premier alternatively prayed and threatened, laughed and wept, as only he can, and the result of it all was precisely nothing. He left his audience entirely at sea as regards his real intentions about the dissolution of Parliament. The only atonement that Mr. Lloyd George can make for his incredible speech is his immediate resignation.

"New India" says:—He went, he spoke, he conquered.

The "Madras Mail" says that the speech is full of the most ridiculous and gratuitous statements as was to be expected. Referring to his policy with regard to Turkey the paper remarks that he has obstinately backed the Greeks in the unjust campaign right up to the time of their defeat against right and against the interests of the Empire.

The "Hindu" referring to the Premier's policy in regard to the Near East says it seems exceedingly dangerous for the electorate to entrust the destiny of the country to one with whose ideas of pledges and their interpretation practically the whole world is at variance.

TURKISH VICTORIES.

PRAYERS & THANKS-GIVING BY PALESTINE ARABS.

The following two letters have been received by the President Central Khilafat Committee, India, from Jamaal Husseini Effendi, the Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Arab Congress, regarding prayers and thanks giving for the brillicant Turkish victories in Anatolia.

(1)

Palestine, 25th Sept. 1922.

To the President Central Khilafat Committee Bombay.

Dear Sir,—I am directed by the President of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Arab Congress, to inform you that the news of the victories of our brother Turks in Anatolia has been received in Palestine with great acclamation. Demonstrations were conducted in the larger cities and payers held in nearly all the Mosques.

A large Muslim gathering representing all the districts of Palestine held a special prayer of thanks in Masjid-Al-Aksa for these victories at the end of which the "Mawlidul Shareef" was read and as usual sweets were distributed to attendants.

Yours respectfully,
(Sd) Jamaal Husseini, Secretary

(2)

Jerusalem 1st October 1922.

To the President Central Khilafat Committee Bombay.

Dear,—Friday Khatibs in all the mosques of Palestine were instructed to pray for the Turkish Army after the usual prayers of Khalif. The prayers are reiterated by very dense gatherings of Muslims with exceedingly great enthusiasm. Every where people are raising funds for the Red Crescent and the distressed in Anatolia.

(Sd) Jamaall Husseini, Secretary.

CONGRATULATIONS TO KEMAL PASHA

BELGAUM MUSLIMS' MEETING.

(From a Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Oct. 14.

A mass meeting of the Belgaum Muslims was held at the Jamma Musjid. Maulana Abdulalim Haddigi presided. Resolutions were passed congratulating Mustafa Kemal Pasha on his recent victories, condemning Mr. Lloyd George's Near Eastern policy, declaring that the safety of the British Empire lies in securing a just peace with Turkey and expressing full confidence in Seth Chotani, President, and Mr. Ahmed Khatri, Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee, regarding certain allegations made against them concerning the administration of the Khilafat and Angora funds.

POONA CONGRESS ELECTIONS.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST "NO-CHANGE PARTY,"

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Oct. 17.

Disgusted at the methods of physical force under the name of "Satyagraha" adopted by the no-change party leaders in connection with the Congress elections Mr. Karandikar, President, District Congress Committee, has resigned his office. Mr. Lawate, Vice-President, Dr. Palsule and Mr. Phule, General Secretaries, and twenty members of the executive of the Congress Committee have also resigned and declared that they did not intend to take part in the elections.

Mr. Karandikar, in a letter to the Press, says that all arrangements were made with the consent of both the parties and explains how the no-change party leaders stopped the continuation of the elections by hooliganism. Prof. Potdar, Senior Polling Officer, and all Polling officers, including gentlemen of both the parties declare, in a letter to the Press, how all efforts to persuade the no-change party men to respect the rules failed and how, as a result, the Polling officers were deprived of their inkstands and polling books and how signed voting papers were torn to pieces.

STRIKE IN BURMA OIL REFINERIES.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Oct. 17.

The Burma Oil Refineries staff are all out on strike demanding an increase of pay, and objecting to the new system of registration of men by thumb marks and photographs. Several thousands are out, Indians almost wholly.

RUBBER INDUSTRY:

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The Council of the Rubber Growers' Association has passed a resolution strongly supporting the recommendations of the Colonial Office. The Committee urges the Governments of Ceylon and the Malaya Straits Settlement to introduce legislation necessary to give effect to the recommendations, as soon as possible, and pledges itself to give the Government every assistance in carrying out the scheme.

ACCIDENT TO AN ARMY DIRIGIBLE

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.

San Antonio (Texas).—An Army dirigible "C", returning to Washington after a trans-Continental flight was forced by wind against a hangar from which it was "taking out". The huge envelop was ripped open and a hiss of escaping gas warned the crew of twenty who leaped out from the machine and fled before an explosion occured which totally destroyed the machine. Four of the crew were taken to a hospital with broken limbs and burns.

TIMBER FOR DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read Messrs. William Jacks' letter and I can assure them that I have no quarrel with them nor with any enterprising firm, European or Indian. What I as a member of the public would like to know is what the wording of the tender was.

Did the tender specify only Oregon Pine or any suitable Indian timber? The head and front of the Development Department's offending is why it accepted foreign timber at all. Suppose the Bombay Corporation decides to-morrow to import hay for the use of the municipal bullocks from Australia on the plea that home-grown grass is not sufficiently nutritious, the public of Bombay would not be treated to a more ridiculous scandal than that perpetrated by the Development Department, in indenting for soft timber from far-off Canada. Let us reverse the position. Can you conceive of the Australian Government indenting for railway sleepers from India? If they wanted pile driving timber for Vancouer harbour would they go to Finland for it? If any Canadian Setalvad did such a thing through ignorance, public opinion there would howl him down from his seat of office. Your readers will remember what a hue and cry they raised when Sir William Meyer placed a few orders for locomotives in Germany at a substantially *lower* rate than that quoted by English manufacturing firms. They will also remember the threats not to take up any Indian sterling loans except on the explicit understanding that the whole amount was to be spent in Britain. Sir, I do not base my criticism of the Development Department on purely sentimental or patriotic grounds although these grounds are held valid even in professed by Free-trade England. I maintain that it is bad business. If I prove that there are at least fifty specimens of soft timbers in India which are superior to and cheaper than Oregon Pine, if I prove that this 1,200 tons would have been available in Calicut or Rangoon alone if the requirements had fully been made known to the markets there, if I prove that the Government of India, which owns the largest forest areas in the world, actually sells in public auction far superior timber at much lower rates, I believe I have proved my case to the hilt. The two great Germans, Sir William Schlisch and Sir Dietrich Brandis who organized the Indian Forest Department, will turn in their graves at the assertion that no suitable local timbers are available in India to match Oregon Pine which for your reader's information I may state is inferior even to our proverbial mango timber (Mangifera Indica).—Yours, etc.,

YOUR CORRESPONDENT.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

POONA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Poona District C. Com. held on Sep. 17th last, it was resolved that the elections of the office bearers of the Dist. Com., Executive Com., and of the representatives of the Poona Dist. on the P.C.C., should be held on the 15th, 22nd and 29th of October respectively. It was further resolved that all arrangements in connection with the elections should be made by a Committee of office bearers, and only those who would be members of the Committee, on or before the 15th of Sept. last should be entitled to vote in those elections. The leaders of the "No-Change" Party were present, at this meeting, and they did not take any objections to these resolutions. According to this resolution a meeting of the Committee, of the office bearers was held and the rules, time and place in connection with the elections were published in the "Keshri" of 3—10—22. It was further announced that those whose names were not included in the list closed on the 15th and kept for inspection at the office of the Dist. C. Com. or those whose names were incorrectly written therein by mistake, should get them corrected after inspection of the list in the Dist. C. Committee's office. Letters were sent to all those to whom receipt books were issued to the effect that the same should be returned before the 28th September in order to complete the accounts as there was no possibility of any inconvenience to anybody as the list of electors was closed on the 15th September. But several gentlemen did not return their receipt books or forms or even subscription till the 28th of Sept. and according to the rules the names submitted after the 15th of September could not be included in the list, which was already prepared.

On the 7th of October, a letter signed by a hundred members was handed over to me, asking me to call a general meeting of the members of the District Congress Committee, who number about 2,500 to consider the question of dates and place of the elections, as those that were fixed upon were inconvenient. As the dates of the election were fixed on the 17th of Sept. by the Exec. Committee and the arrangements were entrusted to the Committee of Office-bearers, there was no possibility of altering the arrangements, however it was suggested to the leaders of the no change party that the elections of the 15th should go on as announced in Shiwaji Mandir, while the elections on the 22nd should be held in the Reay Market as suggested by them. But these leaders seemed to be determined not to accept any compromise but obstruct the elections. As it was not in my power to alter the arrangements made by the executive Committee I decided to call a meeting of the Executive Committee on the 18th of October to consider the complaints. The leaders of the no change party who were on the Committee were aware that the elections on the 15th would take place before the meeting of the Executive Committee, and they did not take any objection to the elections of the 15th knowing full well of the impossibility of calling a meeting of the Executive Committee before that date, owing to the lateness of the suggestion. It was clearly given to undertand at the meeting of the Office-bearers held on the 10th that the meeting of the Executive Committee would be held on the 18th after the elections of the 15th and that meeting could set aside the elections of the 15th if it thought fit to do so. It seemed that the leaders of no change party were satisfied with this arrangement, as the names of the candidates were proposed and accepted and the forms of the voting papers, as well as the Polling Officers were approved of unanimously. It was never suggested that the polling should take place at three places. No one complained to me before the 10th as to the incorrectness of the list or non inclusion of those who enlisted themselves as members before the 15th. Those names only that were sent to the office so late as 28th September, could not be included in the list according to the rules as they were refused to be included in the list of voters, not being entitle to vote. The no change party leaders did not take any objection to the holding of the meeting of the 18th.

On the 15th, after the commencement of the elections no change party men commenced to make improper complaints. I had authorised the senior Polling Officer to correct all mitake in names due to oversight or inadvertance, and he did make, those corrections, when it was found proper. But it was urged that the names of all those, who would present the receipt of payment, of four annas should be included in the list, and I had no other alternative, but to refuse to comply with the demand as it was illegal and was likely to create confusion. I requested the leaders of the No Change Party to let the then elections go on and assured them that if there was anything illegal the Executive Committee would set-aside the elections, if the complaints were true. But these requests were of no avail, and the No-Change Party men commenced to use physical force in order to stop the elections. They prevented Voters from coming in. They rushed in the Polling Office and took away the writing materials even voting Form was torn to pieces. Soon after the work of elections was impossible to be continued by the Polling Officers. On receiving a unanimous report of the Polling Officers, among whom are gentlemen of position of both parties, that the elections could not be continued, I had to suspend the elections.

As I do not think, from the hooliganism of the No Change Party that it is possible to conduct the other elections, according to the rules laid down, I feel it necessary to resign my office of the President of the District Congress Committee. I learn that some of the other members of the Executive Committee have also resigned. I request you to publish this account not to allow any misunderstanding in the matter. Attempts are already being made by the No-Change Party to distort the truth.

Yours, etc.

J. S. KARANDIKAR,
President,
District Congress Committee,
Poona.

Poona, Oct. 17.

CABLE ITEMS.

New York.—Following the declaration of three hundred per cent dividend, the Directors of the Vacuum Oil Company have voted for an increase of stock from fifteen to seventy-five million dollars.

The War Office announces that owing to the suspension of business by the army agents Sir Charles McGrigor Bart, and Company, the Army Council has appointed Messrs. Cox and Company agents for the Signal Corps, Dublin Fusiliers, Cyclists Corps and R. A. S. C. and Messrs. Holt for H. L. I., R.A.O.C, and Chaplain Department.

Mr. Cecil Harmsworth has notified his constituency that he is not standing for the next election. He desires to make room for the younger men able to take up Parliamentary burdens and avows himself a strong supporter of the Premier.

The Duke of Devonshire has accepted the chairmanship of the Executive Council of the British Empire Exhibition in succession to Lord Morris who was appointed a vice-President.

The British railway companies have agreed to reduce fares from 1st January to extent approximately one seventh, or one farthing per mile on the present fares. Tourists' excursion on cheap fares is being reduced in proportion.

The light cruiser, "Dimeo", has left Portsmouth for China where she will replace the cruiser "Cairo" which has been transferred to an East Indies station.

BECKETT SIKI CONTEST.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.

New York.—In connection with the Beckett-Siki fight, which is to take place on November 23rd, Rickard has cabled to Siki's manager that he expects Siki to fulfil his cabled agreement to fight in New York, and says that if he fights Beckett and repudiates that agreement he will endeavour to prevent, even by a Court injunction Siki ever boxing in the United States.

FIGHT POSTPONED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The Beckett-Siki fight in London has been postponed to seventh December.

MRS. SONOJINI NAIDU AT TRIVANDRUM.

(From a Correspondent.)

NAGERCOIL, Oct. 18.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu arrived at Trivandrum, Travancore on the 15th and addressed a meeting of Law Students on the same day she exhorted them to be worthy of their traditions. She interviewed His Highness also. Addressing the Trivandrum public she invited them to share the burdens of British India and urged the spread of Khaddar and removal of untouchability. Mrs. Naidu addressed crowded audience at Quilon and Nagarcoil also she visited Cape Comorin and left for Tuticorin on the 17th instant.

THE PRESENT SUITUATION

(Continued from page 7.)

it was incorporated within the Non-cooperation programme. Not only in India but outside India Mahatma Gandhi was acknowledged as a powerful personality in the Khilafat agitation and in a telegram to Mr. Chotani from Turkey, Mahatma Gandhi's services were gratefully acknowledged. While talking of non-violent non-cooperation many people referred to the Malabar and Chauri Chaura incidents. He asked them to see to the whole of India where the spirit of non-violent had permeated in a remarkable manner and not to look only to Malabar and Chauri Chaura for the purpose.

GURU-KA-BAGH EPISODE.

The non-violent non-co-operation movement had brought about a marvellous effect beyond conception. There was no country in the world which presented a similar situation under similar circumstances, nor was there any man in the world who had such a marvellous influence over millions of people. But the non-violent spirit had reached its climax in Guru-ka-Bagh. The Sikhs there bore suffering and humiliation with regarkable self-restraint. This was a high tribute to the author of the non-violent movement. The stalwart and sturdy Sikhs who had their kirpans with them bore the sufferings of *lathi* blows with a spirit of wonderful patience. In history there is no parellel of such suffering with such perfect calm and self-restraint. These were the Sikhs who fought under the British flag for the British Empire and the same Sikhs were brutally assaulted by the police under the authority of their superiors. If a person or persons were disorderly the law says that he or they should be arrested and placed before a magistrate, but here they were indiscriminately assaulted. There is no law which empowers a police man to assault a man for disorderly behaviour, but the Akalis were assaulted most brutally. The Panditji then referred to the Multan incident and regretted that there was a riot between Hindus and Mahomedans, but urged that the Multan incident does not form a correct appreciation of Hindu-Moslem unity. In spite of Multan incident Hindus and Mahomedans were more united at present than they ever were.

KHADDAR PROPAGANDA.

Mahatma Gandhi in his non-violent non-co-operation programme had also the khaddar propaganda. He thought that this movement was very sound both economically as well as politically. Economically, because it gave bread to needy country men and country women. Politically, because if the movement went to the heart of the people it meant the death knell of Lancashire trade. The Indian mills will in no way suffer. He was glad to see Indian lady graduates spinning and weaving their own cloth in Assam. He saw even Burmese ladies doing so. The untouchability of the depressed class was a stigma on Indian nationhood which was removed by Mahatma Gandhi's teaching. The divine ray is shed both on the *chandal* as well as the Brahmin and no one had a right to look down upon a humbler person. Then the temperance movement, though it had a set back now had done good to the country in the last eighteen months, which 30 years' efforts of the Temperance Society could not achieve. All this was due to the influence of only one man, viz., Mahatma Gandhi. The Government has appreciated his services to the country by sending him to Yeravda jail. That under the cloak of law and order a Governor is capable of doing many unlawful things is demonstrated by the fact that an English Governor of Bombay has deported an Englishman out of India for his fearless writings without any trial.

Finally he asked the Parsi community not to entertain any bitter feeling for the wrongs sustained during the riot in November last, but to raise Citizen Guards for the protection of hearths and homes in which highest to the lowest could join in common brotherhood.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and the speaker terminated the proceedings.

IRAQ AGREEMENT.

EXCHANGE OF FELICITATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Emir Feisul has telegraphed to the King on the occasion of the conclusion of the Treaty, saying: "Our endeavours have been crowned with success, and the bonds of friendship and alliance firmly established between us. I offer Your Majesty my heartfelt salutations and profound thanks for the most effective assistance which this State has been so fortunate as to enjoy at the hands of Your Majesty since its inauguration. I trust that Almighty will ordain that the Treaty shall be one under which peace and prosperity will flourish in this country, progressing, as it will, in steadfast reliance on the help and friendship of Great Britain. May happiness and prosperity attend Your Majesty and your illustrious people ever increase."

KING'S REPLY.

The King has replied: "I deeply appreciate your message, and cordially reciprocate your good wishes. I earnestly hope the friendly association of our peoples will lead to the establishment in Iraq of a prosperous and independent Arab kingdom."

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay gave a treat to the Boy Scouts of Poona and Kirkee, at Government house, Ganeshkhind, on Tuesday evening.

Lord and Lady Willingdon, will be away from Madras on tour from November 19th till December 6th.

The Viceroy has selected Lieut.-Col. A. W. R. Cochrane to be Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces, in succession to Col. J. K. Close when that officer retires from service with effect from the 9th November 1922.

INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE

(Continued from previous page.)

in giving effect to the Mudania Convention. Both sides were acting in accordance with their contract, and he hoped that they would carry out the delicate and difficult task without incident.

The Nationalists alleged that forty villages in East Thrace had been destroyed, but the officers who were carrying out daily, Allied air reconnaisances had not observed any trace of burnings. He offered to all Nationalist representatives to make a daily flight in a British aeroplane in order to be convinced of the falsity of the idea. He added "nobody could charge the British with not having done their best for peace with Turkey."

EVACUATION OF THRACE.

PROCEEDING ACCORDING TO PLAN.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Constantinople.—The Allied headquarters announce the Greek evacuation of Thrace is proceeding according to plan. It is expected that the evacuation as far as the line Vize-Cholu will be completed to-morrow, and this area will be occupied by the Italian troops. Colonel Emery, commanding the British troops in Thrace, has arrived at Rodosto where the Gordons are due, to-morrow, from Chanak.

Lule Burgas and Kirkkilisse are already almost completely evacuated. The French troops will be sent to Adrianople, to-day, in order to anticipate any lawlessness. The population in East Thrace is undoubtedly very disturbed, though no serious disorders are as yet reported.

SEEING SITUATION FROM AEROPLANE.

A representative of the Turkish Red Crescent and a Turkish journalist are being flown over Thrace, to-day, by a British aeroplane in order to see the situation.

GREEK MILITARY EVACUATION OF EASTERN THRACE.

(British Official Wireless.)

SIMLA, Oct. 18.

There are at present nine Allied commissions in Eastern Thrace which are engaged on arrangements for its transfer from Greek to Turkish control. Allied forces in the province number eight or nine battalions. One of principal difficulties being encountered is the desire of Christian civilian inhabitants to evacuate that area immediately. This imposes considerable difficulties in the way of Greek military evacuation which is to be complete by the end of this month. Adequate time for the departure of civilians wishing to leave will be available after Greek military evacuation, during the period of 30 days when the Allies will be in control, pending the arrival of the Turkish Civil Administration.

THRACIAN CIVILIAN'S ANXIETY.

(British Official Wireless.)

SIMLA, Oct. 18.

The British Commissioners and troops are doing their utmost to allay the anxiety of civilians who wish to leave Thrace. They will thus inevitably swell the hordes of destitute refugees at present in Greece. The Allies are persuading civilians to remain calm, and to take the means of maintaining livelihood with them.—*British Official Wireless.*

GOVT'S NEAR EAST PREPARATIONS.

A BILL OF TWO AND A HALF MILLIONS

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Sir Worthington Evans, the Secretary for War, speaking in London to-day stated that contrary to the exaggerated estimates the actual cost of Government's preparation in the Near East was under two and half millions sterling.

PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY.

PREMIER OPENS NEW BUILDING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.

A new feature of London landscape, dominating the East End as St Paul's does the city, is a dignified sculptured tower, in the style of the English Renaissance, of the new offices of the Port of London Authority. These Mr. Lloyd George opened on the Tower Hill, to-day. The ceremony was held in the central domed rotunda, a hundred and ten feet in diameter following a luncheon at which the Authority entertained many distinguished guests, including Foreign Ambassadors, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. Chamberlain and other Ministers.

COMPLETED AFTER 20 YEARS.

SIMLA, Oct. 18.

Mr. Lloyd George to-day opened a palatial new building on Tower Hill, which will serve as office of the Port of London authority. The ceremony marked the consummation of the work of unifying the administration of the Port which was taken in hand some twenty years ago. Up to that time the position of the docks and other facilities had been in the hands of various private enterprise, which lacked the means of carrying out the necessary improvement. *British Official Wireless.*

AMERICAN LIQUOR BAN.

BRITISH POLICY FRAMED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The British Note, mentioned yesterday, is a reply to the suggestion made by the United States, some months ago, that Britain might assist the United States in stopping liquor traffic by taking certain precautions at British ports. It does not refer to Mr. Daugherty's ruling.

The American Embassy announces that the sale of intoxicating liquors is prohibited on ships in the American territorial waters, from October 7th, and that provisions of the Prohibition Act are applicable to the ships leaving foreign ports after October 21st on entering the territorial waters. The Prohibition Act does not apply to foreign vessels passing through the Panama Canal, and not touching an American port. It is noteworthy that the foregoing announcement does not mention prohibition of the storage of liquor on foreign vessels which was the subject of the recent Daugherty ruling.

BRITISH POLICY.

Reuter learns that there has been much discussion between the Foreign Office, the Colonial Office and the Board of Trade on the proposed Anglo-American co-operation in regard to smuggling. British policy is framed on the following lines. Britain sympathises, in every way, with the desire to prevent the breach of the American law from the British colonies. Months ago, instructions were given that irregularities should not be permitted, and orders were given to officials with a view to preventing further transfers of American vessels to the British flag, pending a complete investigation. If, despite precautions, a fictitious order secured registration, proceedings were to be taken and the ship was subject to forfeiture.

LORD PEEL ON REFORMS.

"NO INTERTION OF GOING BACK."

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Lord Peel, speaking at Bridgwater, referred to the new Indian constitution and said that it was difficult to understand the frame of mind of the persons in India who apparently did little but manufacture evidence to pretend that the British Government was insincere and intended to go back on its word. There was no intention of going back. The new constitution was being worked to its full extent. He had been asked why India could not now be conceded full Dominion status. He asked if this was the time to pull the plant up by the roots in order to see whether they could not have a better and more secure way in which India could ensure its future. Progress is orderly development.

MADAME ZAGHLUL JOINS HER HUSBAND.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Gibraltar.—Madame Zaghlul, wife of Zaghlul Pasha, arrived here to-day and has joined her husband.

DAIL MAIL'S "GLIDING COMPETITION.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

32 competitors, mostly British, but including several Frenchmen, and two Dutchmen, are competing in the "Daily Mail" Gliding Competition at Ilford on the Sussex Downs. The prize-winner must remain in the air over half an hour and land within eight hundred yards of the starting point.

Fokker, flying the only biplane in the competition, did both, yesterday, but he is not yet the prize-winner, for the competition will continue for a week. The next best performance was by a Britisher Raynham, with a monoplane, who remained up for 11 minutes 25 seconds. The weather is very favourable, and, so far the contests have been witnessed by thousands of spectators.

AN ACCIDENT.

LATER.

Raynham to-day flew one hour and 53 minutes in the gliding competition at Ilford in a thirty-mile wind. Captain Merriam's machine caught the gust when released from a catapult, nose-dived and crashed. Capt. Merriam was unhurt.

A SPEED RECORD.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Mountclemense (Michigan).—Lieutenant Vaughan covered the measured kilometer with a record speed of 248.5 miles per hour in a Curtiss aeroplane.

A Burma message states:—

The Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Craddock left Maymyo on Monday taking farewell of the residents and arrived at Mandalay where they remain till Saturday.

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DELHI CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S CONGRATULATIONS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Oct. 14.

The working committee of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee on the 11th instant passed the following resolutions among others:—

"The working committee of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee places on record its high sense of appreciation of the great services rendered to the cause of religion and country by Swami Shraddhanandji, one of its vice-presidents, and takes this opportunity of congratulating him on his noble sacrifices and the recent incarceration voluntarily incurred by him in uniting the various communities of India.

"The working committee of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee also congratulates Gwaswami Chhbeelay Lal Sahib, member, All-India Congress Committee, Muttra, and Hakim Brij Lal Saheb, secretary, District Congress Committee, on their recent imprisonment and places on record its appreciation of their work and sacrifice."

SIND PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD (SIND), Oct. 11.

The Ninth Sind Provincial Conference, as is already well-known, meets on the 27th, 28th and 29th instant at Larkana. Professor T. L. Vaswani, who was elected President, has now intimated his inability to accept the presidentship and therefore fresh election of the President is to be made by the members of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee, who will send by post their nominations before 15th and votes thereupon between 15th and 20th instant. The result will be declared on the 20th instant.

With effect from 18th October, 1922, the Sind Provincial Congress Committee will consist of new members newly elected by different districts for the new year 1922-1923, and just as the newly elected members of the All-India Congress Committee become the ex-officio delegates and members of the Subjects Committee of the Indian National Congress so here also our newly elected members of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee will serve as ex-officio delegates and members of the Subjects Committee of the Sind Provincial Conference to be held at Larkana on the 27th instant.

Further, just as the past year's office-bearers and working committee of the All-India Congress Committee continue to hold their offices till the All-India Congress Committee elects its new office-bearers and new working committee, so here the present office-bearers and Council will continue till the next Sind Provincial Congress Committee completes the election of its new office-bearers and its new Council.

TREASURY BILLS.

A press communique, issued by the Dy. Controller of the Currency, Bombay, under date the 14th instant says:—

"Tenders for Rs. 1,50,00,000 in six months' Treasury Bills and Rs. 50,00,000 in nine and twelve months' Treasury Bills, dated from October 16th to October 18th were opened on October 13th. The total amounts applied for were Rs. 4,39,00,000 in six months' Bills, Rs. 5,00,000 in nine months' Bills and Rs. 50,00,000 in twelve months' Bills. Tenders for six months' Bills at Rs. 97-14-0 will receive about 17 per cent. and above in full, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 97-14-10. Tenders for nine months' Bills have been accepted in full, the rate being Rs. 96-10-0 per cent. Tenders for twelve months' Bills have all been rejected.

Rates for Intermediate Bills from 16th to 18th October are—Rs. 97-15-0 per cent. for six months; Rs. 96-11-0 per cent. for nine months' bills and Rs. 95-10-0 per cent. for twelve months' Bills.

Tenders will be received on Wednesday the 18th October for Rs. 1,50,00,000 in six months' Bills and Rs. 50,00,000 in nine and twelve months' Bills together in all Rs. 2,00,00,000 for week commencing 23rd October, under the same conditions as before. The bills will be dated at the option of the tenderer on any date, not being a holiday under the Negotiable Instrument Act XXVI of 1881, from Monday to Saturday October 23rd to October 28th."

PARSEE WAR MEMORIAL.

A correspondent writes from Jamnagar:—

"The subject matter appearing in the "Times" of the 3rd instant for prepetuating the memory of those Parsee youths who have fallen in the war, has attracted my attention. I am quite in agreement with the noble object championed by Mr. Davar, but my humble suggestion is that instead of putting up a Tablet, a monument with the names of the heroes fallen in the Great War inscribed, should be erected in a public place. This will be more elegant and appropriate—a memorial which will be noticeable by the masses—while a Tablet put up in the remote corner of an Agyari or Dokhma will remain a dead memorial.

The Parsee community and the Parsee Anjuman are wealthy and I am sure if the scheme is properly handled help will be spontaneous and I am sure there will be no difficulty in collecting a decent amount to accomplish this noble object. I think a universal appeal through the medium of the press should be made and the required amount will be forthcoming."

Excepting murder there was an all-round increase in serious crimes in Bengal during the second quarter of 1922. There were 325 cases of dacoities against 252. Cases of robbery numbered 202 against 129, while rioting cases totalled 591 as against 399. There was a little falling off in murder cases.—(A. P.)

POONA ELECTION FIASCO.

CONFLICTING VERSIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 17.

Different versions of the election fiasco of Sunday last are now coming forth. Mr. J. S. Karandikar, President, Poona District Congress Committee, has announced his resignation. In a lengthy explanatory note in the "Kesari" to-day Mr. Karandikar alleges that the "no change" party little inclined towards compromise seemed evidently bent upon disturbing the elections. He further declares that their complaints regarding certain omissions in the voters' lists were totally invalid and charges some of them of actual rowlyism. An editorial note appearing in a local moderate daily to-day affords a contrary version, saying that names of a number of voters possessing official receipts of their four anna subscription were not to be found in the voters' lists. The journal understands that *a via media* was suggested by the "no change" party to the effect that names omitted should be added to the lists and their voting papers be collected in a separate ballot box, so that the count could be made use of in case its validity be duly pronounced. This suggestion, however, seems to have been thrown out by the pro-Council party.

PUBLICITY FOR TENDERS.

Manufacturers and major firms of suppliers of stores have drawn attention to the fact that it would be of great assistance to them if they could count on all requirements of railways and Government departments being published in one official journal known and readily available to the public. At present there is no uniformity of practice in the matter of publishing tender notices and the Government of India have accordingly decided that in addition to advertising in papers with wide general circulation the "Indian Trade Journal", the weekly organ of the Commercial Intelligence Department, will be the most suitable *official* medium for this purpose. Agents of Railways and the Chief Controller of Stores, Indian Stores Department, have been requested to furnish the Editor, "Indian Trade Journal", with a summary of all invitations to tender for goods to be purchased in India when the value of the tender amounts to Rs. 5,000 or more. The summary will specify the officer or Department calling for tenders, the class of articles required, by what date and to what authority tenders should be submitted and from whom copies of the detailed specifications and tender forms will be obtainable. Other Government departments have been invited to adopt a similar procedure as far as practicable.

NADIAD MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NADIAD, Oct. 17.

Seventeen elected councillors of Nadiad Municipality resigned in August last as a protest against Government's taking away, it is stated Rs. 3000 thousand from Nadiad sub-treasury. In a bye election held on 28th September eight councillors were elected unopposed. The remaining nine seats have been filled up by nomination by the Commissioner, Northern Division. A suit has been filed to declare this nomination illegal and the civil court has granted notice to issue an *adinterim* injunction to the effect that the nine members should not act as duly appointed members of the municipality nor should the municipality treat them as such.

BELGAUM DIST. C. C.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Oct. 16.

The annual general meeting of the Belgaum District Congress members was held in the Congress office on Sunday. The annual report of the work done during the year was read and office-bearers for the new year were elected unanimously, as follows:—

President: Sjt. K. G. Ajrekar; Vice-President: Sjt. D. R. Majli; Secretaries: Sjts. B. B. Potdar and Hari Raghunath Saroff; Treasurer: Sjt. Balvantrao Thanodar (Cooperative Bank); Auditors: Sjts. R. A. Kelkar, K. N. Karguppi and Dr. Bakre.

HIGHER EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

MAHARANI OF BARODA'S AID.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, Oct. 16.

Her Highness the Maharani of Baroda has accepted the presidentship of the Gujarat Stree Kelavani Mandal and has donated one lakh of rupees for the higher education of girls. This Mandal consists of all the leading Gujaratis, of both sexes, and includes educationists and publicists like Mrs. Sharadabai Mehta, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Mrs. Vidyaben Ramanbhai, Sir Manubhai Mehta and others.

FREE CHARKHAS TO POONA MUSLIMS

Mr. Azamkhan, Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Poona City, wires:—

250 Charkhas have been received from the Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, with an order for distribution of the same among the public free of charge. Therefore, those who wish to have one of them should produce a note duly signed by the Mutiallas of his Jamat to me and the Mutiallis should grant them the required authority bearing in mind that they will be held responsible for the breakages, etc., of the same. Besides, they should note that we can spare for a big Jamat 7 to 12 and for a small Jamat 5 to 7 Charkhas.

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Saved from the Grave.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unconsciously fell into evil habits which in a year and a half reduced me to a complete wreck. My friends often enquired from me the cause of my "breakdown", which for very shame I could not apprise them of, but secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July 1901, to undertake, in connection with my employment, a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks on the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put up in a *caravauserai*. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously and aged-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden treasure of shameful secrets.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and other necessary medicines.

GOD TO WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I considered myself entirely cured, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a vigour to my deranged nervous system that it would smack of immodesty to render the proud effects in black and white. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some of the hopeless cases and found it an infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine for those unhappy creatures who had incapacitated themselves for the healthy enjoyment of life. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and advertising operations.

Price 1 Phial of liniment Rs. 2-8 } excluding postal
Price 1 box Pills Rs. 1-8 } expenses, *i. e.*, As. 6.

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7, including transit expenses.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

One pill to be taken in the morning and one in the evening with fresh water or cow milk. Liniment to be applied once in 24 hours either during the day time or in the night.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements.

This peerless medicine has benefitted thousands of people mentioned in the list of whose names along with others make a voluminous book in itself Some of these men do not allow us to insert their full testimonials and hence we cannot do so but at the same time this is published only with a view to give currency to this rare medicine.

TESTIMONIALS.

BAWA SARUP SINGH, E.A.C., LAHORE.

Your medicine did much good to the patient. His bodily vigour has also considerably improved. His sorrow-stricken face now beams with glow of treasure. Without doubt your medicine is an elixir.

GHULAM QADIR KHAN, AKOLA. BERAR.

I once sent your pills and liniment and found them extremely beneficial. Send two phials of liniment per V.P.P. for the son of our village headman.

ABDUL AZIZ, MERCHANT. MOUNT ROAD, DARJEELING.

In conformity with your directions the medicine was used for 21 days which has transformed me into a hale and hearty man. If it pleases God would try my best to secure the sale of medicine which deserves appreciation. I thank you thousands of times.

ONE CERTIFICATE WORTH ONE LAC OF RUPEES.

NAWAB SAADAT ALI KHAN, CHIEF OF THE PUNJAB, LAHORE.

A relative of mine had lost his vigour from the last six years. In addition to the various advertised medicines he had made use of many prescriptions of the specific nature but none of these remedies did him any lasting good. At last he resorted to the treatment of Sh. Ghulam Ahmed which brought wonders. The patient completely recovered in two weeks. It is indeed wonderful how such an old disease was eradicated in a couple of weeks' treatment. I accordingly certify that this medicine of magical effect deserves appreciation. It is boon for those who stand in need of it.

(Sd.) Saadat Ali Khan.

ZUBDATAL HUKMA HAKIM HAUZIO PIR AHMED SHAH SINDHI, Diploma Holder, Punjab University, Lahore, Physician to Rajas of the Punjab

The medicine of Sh. Ghulam Ahmed of Moholla PirGillanian, Lahore, produces an enviable effect upon general sexual debility. No praise overestimates the wonderful effects of this medicine upon the diseases detailed above. The liniment never fails to produce the desired effect without at the same time causing any skin eruption.

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M. Simon, Esq., of Messrs. Brown and Co., Ltd., writes from Hatton (Ceylon) on the 16th Sept. 1921 :—"I got one of your Planchettes from a friend of mine who came here from India. I can say that it is a very wonderful thing. During my entertainements I am in success every time with your Planchette."

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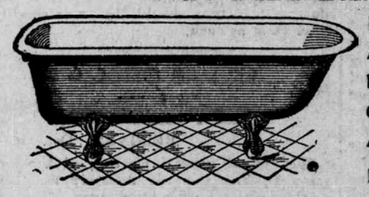

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